



Livelihood Restoration Plan for Sewage Treatment Plants in Bally, Baranagar, and Arupara under the Namami Gange Mission Project in West Bengal

Ganga STP Project Private Ltd.

Final Report (Pre-Implementation)

21 June 2021

Project No.: 0511477

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Document title	Livelihood Restoration Plan for Sewage Treatment Plants in Bally, Baranagar, and Arupara under the Namami Gange Mission Project in West Bengal
Document subtitle	Final Report (Pre-Implementation)
Project No.	0511477
Date	21 June 2021
Version	5.0
Author	ERM India Private Limited
Client Name	Ganga STP Project Private Limited

Document history

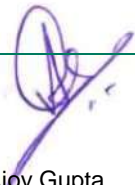
Version	Revision	Author	Reviewed by	ERM approval to issue		Comments
				Name	Date	
Draft	1.0	Mayanka Singh Nongpiur & Wanda Lamare	Soumi Ghosh	Debanjan Bandyopadhyay	06.11.2020	
Draft	2.0	Mayanka Singh Nongpiur		Debanjan Bandyopadhyay	28.01.2021	
Draft	3.0	Mayanka Singh Nongpiur		Debanjan Bandyopadhyay	10.03.2021	
Draft	4.0	Mayanka Singh Nongpiur		Debanjan Bandyopadhyay	21.05.2021	
Final	5.0	Mayanka Singh Nongpiur	Ajoy Gupta	Debanjan Bandyopadhyay	21.06.2021	

Signature Page

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AP	Affected Person
BESU	Bengal Engineering and Science University
CLS	Core Labour Standards
CPT	Calcutta Port Trust
CSO	Civil Society Organization

DPR	Detail Project Report
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPC	Engineering Procurement Construction
EPF	Employee Provident Fund
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESI	Employee State Insurance
E&S	Environment and Social
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESSO	Environment Social Safeguard Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Ganga Action Plan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSPPL	Ganga STP Project Private Ltd.
HAM	Hybrid-Annuity Model
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
I&D	Interception and Diversion
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFC PS	International Finance Corporation Performance Standard
IIST	Indian Institute of Engineering Science And Technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOL	Inventory of Loss
KMDA	Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority
LRF	Livelihood Restoration Framework
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MLD	Millions of Litres Per Day
MPS	Main Pumping Station
NH	National Highway
NGP	Namami Gange program
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NMCG	National Mission for Clean Ganga
NOC	No Objection Certificate
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAH	Project Affected Household

PHED	Public health Engineering Department
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWD	Public Works Department
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RFCTLAR&R	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
ROW	Rights Of Way
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPMG	State Program Management Groups
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SR	Safeguarding Requirements
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
WSP	Waste Stabilization Pond

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Project Description

The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) constituted under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWRDGR), Government of India (GOI), has set an objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga and its tributaries by adopting a river basin approach for comprehensive planning and management. In view of this, in June 2015, an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely “Namami Gange” has been approved as a ‘Flagship Programme’, and subsequently in January 2016, the GOI has approved a Hybrid-Annuity based Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for creation and maintenance of sewage treatment infrastructure under this programme. The Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA) has been tasked with implementing the project titled “Development of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) – Kolkata City Area”, which comprises of the upgradation of the STPs and associated infrastructure in Baranagar, Arupara and Bally project areas. Under this Hybrid- Annuity based PPP model, M/s VA Tech Wabag Ltd., the selected bidder has incorporated a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) - “the Concessionaire” entity M/s Ganga STP Project Private Ltd. (GSPPL) under the Indian Companies Act. Subsequently, a Concession Agreement has been signed between NMCG, KMDA and M/s GSPPL.

GSPPL, the concessionaire, has been entrusted with the responsibility of designing, financing, rehabilitating, restoring, upgrading, supplying, constructing, erecting, installing, testing, commissioning and completing the work at all the STP locations. VA Tech Wabag Limited has 100 % equity in GSPPL and is also the EPC Contractor Agency for the project.

2. Scope and Objective of LRP

The proposed project at all the three sites comprises of Main Pumping Station (MPS), Lifting Station (LS), and STPs which will be renovated, replaced and constructed within the existing government land, which is owned by KMDA. The construction of the Intersection & Diversion (I&D) structures as well as laying of the trunk sewer pipelines and rising main will be within the existing Right of Way (RoW) of the government roads, which are owned by Public Works Department (PWD) and respective municipalities.

The project is expected to have short-term impacts and will not cause any physical displacements to the roadside shops, vendors, kiosks where sewer pipeline rehabilitation, replacement or desilting work will be undertaken. However, at Bally STP, there are 46 fishermen who are primarily dependent on fish farming inside the Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP) for livelihoods and will be economically displaced. The proposed project in Bally will also impact the livelihoods of the 14 fish farm workers engaged by the cooperatives society for operations and maintenance (O&M) work in the WSP fishing ponds.

The main objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is to mitigate adverse project impacts on affected communities i.e., to mitigate economic displacement caused by Project related to livelihood and income loss. The LRP has been developed to respond to the following objectives:

- Avoid or, minimize displacement, including by avoiding forced eviction;
- Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts resulting from project activities and provide timely livelihood support for loss of assets and income.
- Implement livelihood restoration activities to enable affected persons to benefit from the Project;
- Compute impacts and compensate economically displaced persons and communities equitably and transparently;

- Offer transitional support to affected persons in the estimated time required for them to recover from their losses and restore their livelihoods.
- Provide special assistance for the vulnerable and poor who are affected by the Project.

This LRP is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) embedded in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the World Bank funded project. This LRP will need to be approved by KMDA and NMCG and the World Bank and will be publicly disclosed in accordance with the RPF. The costs associated with the implementation of the LRP will be funded by GSPPL. Additionally, the LRP provides an implementation guidance for the client, along with a high-level indicative budget for the entitlements, as well as outlines the grievance redressal procedures, information disclosure, implementation arrangements and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms.

3. Project Impacts

Roadside vendors and shops who are operating their businesses near the RoW of the existing trunk sewer line will be impacted by temporary income loss due to the laying of gravity sewer line. The project activities will thus entail temporary closure, expected to be for up to 3 days, of roadside vendors and kiosks, which include both titleholders and non-titleholders operating their business near the project footprint.

Moreover, the project activities will have impacts on fishing cooperatives in Bally who have been engaged in fishing activities at the Kona WSP for the past 3 to 4 years under an annual renewable commercial lease agreement with the Block Development Officer (BDO) and the Panchayat Samity of Bally Jagacha Block. It may be noted that though KMDA owns the water body, it had no role in this lease arrangement. Two meetings were held under Chairmanship of the District Magistrate, Howrah involving representation from WBSPMG, KMDA, VA Tech WABAG and NMCG on 28th July 2020 and 4th August 2020 respectively. Representatives of the fishermen groups engaged in fish farming activities with temporary lease in the WSP were also invited.

During the meeting held on 28th July, 2020, the District Magistrate Howrah intimated the representatives of the fishermen groups about the upcoming project, which was welcomed by them. The group members also provided assurance to cooperate with the government agencies in the execution of the project and admitted that they have no legal claim on the WSP ponds. A subsequent meeting was held on 4th August, 2020 through video conferencing under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate, which was attended by Joint Secretary (Works) and other representatives from KMDA, representatives of fishermen group members, District Land and Land Reforms Officer, Howrah, BDO, Bally-Jagacha, representatives from NMCG and VA Tech Wabag. It was revealed during the meetings that on being informed of the proposed development by the Panchayat Samity in the beginning of 2020, the fishing groups made a final fish catch and no further fishing has been conducted since then. Further details on the meetings are elaborated in **Section 6.4.2** and **Appendix F**.

The project activities may also entail loss of livelihood for the 126 contractual workers engaged at the three project facilities, in the event they are not re-engaged during the new O&M regime or are not redeployed into other KMDA facilities. However, during the discussions between KMDA and GSSPL in February 2019 regarding the re-engagement of the existing contracted workers, it was decided by KMDA that as a mitigation measure, GSPPL will be responsible for re-engaging 32 existing contracted workers from Bally MPS and the other linked facilities. It was also decided that KMDA will re-deploy the rest of the existing contracted workers from Arupara and Baranagar facilities to other facilities of KMDA. The table

below provides a summary of the project impacts related to economic displacement, which the LRP addresses.

Table ES.1: Summary of Economic Displacement Impacts

Type of Project Impacts	Project Location	No of Project Impacted Person
Temporary Income Loss	Arupara	13 PAPs Roadside Vendors- Non-titleholders
	Bally	24 PAPs – Roadside Vendors- Non-titleholders.
	Baranagar	35 PAPs- Roadside Vendors- Non-titleholders
Permanent loss of income to the Fishing Cooperatives & Fish Farm Workers	Bally	46 members of Fishing Cooperatives and 14 fish farm workers

4. Entitlements

The provisions for livelihood restoration outlined in this LRP are derived from the duly accepted Entitlement Matrix (EM) provided in the LRF, which are in compliance with the IFC PS and World Bank safeguard requirements. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating lost assets, income losses and different restoration benefits for the affected persons. Moreover, the entitlements for the fishermen are based on assumptions related to the fishing activities. Two entitlement options have been considered for the fishermen that will guide the entitlement principles. The table below presents a summary of the entitlements for the affected persons and more detailed information on entitlements is provided in **Section 7, Table 7.1**.

Table ES.2: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Livelihood support/Entitlement
1	Loss of Commercial Structure created by the non-titled holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Three months' advance notice; ■ Right to salvage materials from structure at replacement cost; ■ Livelihood support at replacement cost for structure (not for the land) is calculated as per the latest prevailing Schedule of Rates without depreciation; ■ One-time financial assistance of INR 25,000 will be provided for construction of the affected shops/ establishment; ■ One-time financial assistance, for shifting of the commercial structure (shed) and cattle.
2	Loss of Commercial Structure created by Titleholders (owners), Tenants, Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Three months advance notice to vacate structures (if applicable); ■ Livelihood support at replacement cost for both land and structure; ■ One time assistance of INR 50,000 will be provided; ■ Right to salvage material from the demolished structure at no cost; ■ Rental assistance for 3 months, as per market value; ■ All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure shall be borne by the executing agency.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Livelihood support/Entitlement
3	<p>Temporary Loss of income for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Established Businesses which include owners, tenants, leaseholders, employees of the business entities, ■ & ■ Roadside vendors, shops and kiosk operators which include Non-Titleholders such as hawkers, vendors, employees or workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 60 days' notice period prior to start of construction work; ■ Cash assistance for Affected Persons (AP) for the loss of income/livelihood for three days; including additional days for disruption, if necessary; ■ Livelihood support for workers engaged in the affected business, for the loss of income/livelihood for three days, including additional days for disruption, if necessary.
5	<p>Loss of income due to loss of livelihood for Fishing Groups at Kona WSP (non-titleholders: present status encroachers, as the lease agreement has expired in Aug. 2019 and it has not been renewed)</p>	<p>Livelihood support to Affected Fishermen as per Option 1 – Fishing at Alternate Site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Catch remaining fish prior to construction work; ■ Three months' notice prior to construction; ■ Provision of alternate site for fishing; ■ 6 month transition allowance, if fishing at WSP has to cease immediately; ■ Livelihood support for cost for leasing the alternate ponds including initial capital investment for developing the WSP ponds. Additional costs to be borne by the fishermen themselves; ■ Working Capital for each Fishing Cooperative to start aquaculture activities in the new water bodies, amounting to Rs. 3000 per individual per month for a period of one year; ■ Training and capacity building support for alternate livelihood to all the members of the 4 fishermen groups; ■ Preference for outsourced contracts, shops or economic opportunities.
6	<p>Loss of income due to loss of livelihood for Fishing Group Members at Kona WSP (non-titleholders: present status encroachers, as the lease agreement has expired in Aug. 2019 and it has not been renewed)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livelihood support for Affected Fishermen as per Option 2 – Alternate Fishing-related Livelihoods Option ■ Three Months Prior Notice for harvesting the remaining fish livestock; ■ Training and capacity building support for alternate livelihood to all the members of the four Fishing Cooperatives; ■ Working Capital support to cover the initial capital investment for developing the WSP ponds, equivalent to individual amount of one-time resettlement allowance of Rupees Fifty thousand only (INR 50,000) for each affected fishermen and additionally individual amount of Rupees Three Thousand only (INR 3,000) for a period of one year equivalent to the subsistence allowance as specified in the entitlement matrix of the ESMF; ■ Preference for outsourced contracts, shops or economic opportunities.
7	<p>Loss of income for workers engaged by Fishing Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Security Guard ■ Fish Farm Workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Each PAH will get a one-time resettlement allowance of INR 50,000; ■ Monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to INR 3000 per month for a period of one year from the date of impact; ■ Skill trainings for alternate livelihood.
8	<p>Additional Assistance to vulnerable groups¹:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vulnerable PAHs get one-time lump sum assistance of INR 10,000.

¹ Definition of vulnerable people are (i) households below poverty lines households, (ii) poor female-headed households; (iii) poor disabled-headed households; (iv), poor, elderly-headed households, and (v) poor households without tenure security on land.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Livelihood support/Entitlement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Below Poverty Line, ■ Scheduled Tribe, ■ Women Headed Households, ■ Disabled ■ Elderly Persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employment opportunity for PAPs in the project works, if feasible; ■ Livelihood support for loss of structure and income. ■
9	Temporary impact during construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disruption of normal traffic, Damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structures or land due to movement of machinery during construction; ■ All temporary use of land to be through written approval of the landowner or any entity; ■ Location of Construction camps by contractors in consultation with local authorities; ■ Contractor will ensure security and access to households, shops, business units in close proximity of the construction camps and that camps must be located at least 500 m from the habitation.
10	Other Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in this LRP and following IFC PS5.

5. Grievance Redress

A project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established by GSPPL to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of the affected and displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. KMDA as the Executing Agency (EA), will establish a Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) for reporting and addressing grievances of the affected communities. The GRC will comprise of key members from KMDA, District Magistrate (if required), Local Municipal Authority, GSPPL, LRP Implementing Agency and key members of the local municipal ward.

6. Institutional Arrangement

The NMCG under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India, is the primary implementing agency (IA) for the project at national level. KMDA is the project Executing Agency (EA) for the Sewage Treatment Plants in Bally, Baranagar, and Arupara under the Namami Gange Mission Project in West Bengal. GSPPL as the Concessionaire (VA Tech Wabag has 100% equity in GSPPL) and KMDA as the Project Owner and EA, will be responsible for implementation of the LRP. VA Tech Wabag as the EPC Contractor will be responsible to ensure reduced impacts due to project implementation on the affected persons and the adjacent community where the construction work will be undertaken. The first level of grievance and complaints will be received by the Site Engineers of the EPC and O&M Contractor. Detailed information on institutional structure can be found in **Section 10**.

7. Monitoring & Reporting

The LRP proposes mechanisms for internal and external monitoring to assess and ensure the quantitative and qualitative progress of implementation and whether restoration goals have been achieved, recording of issues through grievance mechanism related to valuation and disbursement, submission of quarterly monitoring reports by GSPPL to KMDA and IFC. External monitoring includes mid-term and final evaluation on completion of the LRP, to be conducted by an External Monitoring

Agency (EMA). Monitoring indicators have also been developed. Detailed information on project monitoring and reporting are discussed in **Section 14**.

8. Budget & Financing

An indicative budget has been developed for the LRP which includes the cost of compensating the non-titleholder entities, livelihood support allowance for the fish farm workers as well as other costs. The estimated LRP budget is **INR 92,34,501 (Rupees Ninety Two Lakh Thirty Four Thousand Five Hundred One only) i.e. USD 125,728 (USD One Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty-Eight)**. A summary of the indicative budget is as follows and a detailed budget is presented in the Table below, while a more detailed budget is presented in **Section 12, Table 12.1**.

Table ES.3: Budget for LRP Implementation

LRP Cost	LRP Options for Fishermen	Livelihood support Allowance for Fish Farm Workers	Non-titleholder Commercial Entities	Other Costs	Total Cost for LRP	Contingency (10% of Total LRP Cost)	Grand Total Cost for LRP
Option 1	44,16,000	13,44,000	1,35,001	25,00,000	83,95,001	8,39,500	92,34,501
Option 2	44,16,000	13,44,000	1,35,001	25,00,000	83,95,001	8,39,500	92,34,501

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

The river Ganga, which flows from north to east India, has more than 500 million people living along its basin. Over three-quarters of the sewage generated in the towns and cities along the river Ganges in India flows untreated into the 2,525-km long river, which is a water source for 400 million people, or about 40% of India's population. The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) constituted under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India (GOI) has set an objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga and its tributaries by adopting a river basin approach for comprehensive planning and management. An Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely "Namami Gange" has been approved as a 'Flagship Programme' set up in June 2015 to accomplish effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the river.

The program is being implemented by the NMCG, and its state counterpart organizations i.e., State Program Management Groups (SPMGs). The 'Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Development (Urban Development Branch), under State Government is the designated SPMG, which is a registered society of the State Government constituted with the objective of serving as the dedicated institution for effective implementation of the Namami Gange programme activities at the State level. Subsequently in January 2016, the GOI has approved Hybrid-Annuity based Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for creation and maintenance of sewage treatment infrastructure under the Namami Gange Programme. The immediate scheme objective is to prevent untreated wastewater of drains from joining the river by intercepting the drains that have outfalls in the Ganga, divert them through sewers to Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for treatment and allow only treated sewage to be discharged into the Ganga.

The overall scheme envisages implementation of a number of wastewater treatment projects along the river to clean municipal wastewater before discharge. Under the flagship program of Namami Gange, Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA), has decided to implement the project titled "Development of Sewage Treatment Plants – Kolkata City Area", which comprises of the following components:

- (i) Construct, operate and maintain one STP at Bally with a proposed capacity of 40 MLD.
- (ii) Renovate, operate and maintain one Existing Bally STP with a capacity of 22 MLD along with Bally STP's Associated Infrastructure.
- (iii) Construct, operate and maintain one STP at Arupara with a proposed capacity of 65 MLD and a septage management facility of 150 cum/d capacity.
- (iv) Renovate, operate and maintain Arupara STP's Associated Infrastructure.
- (v) Construct, operate and maintain one STP at Baranagar with a proposed capacity of 60 MLD.
- (vi) Renovate, operate and maintain Baranagar STP's Associated Infrastructure.

The project is being implemented on hybrid annuity based PPP mode and the implementation of the project, M/s VA Tech Wabag Ltd. as the selected bidder has incorporated a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) – the "Concessionaire" entity M/s Ganga STP Project Private Ltd. (GSPPL) under Indian Companies Act, 2013 on 5th April 2019 for development of the project "Development of Sewage Treatment Plants – Kolkata City Area". Subsequently a Concession Agreement has been signed among NMCG, KMDA and M/s GSSPL.

ERM understands that M/s Ganga STP Project Private Ltd (the “Concessionaire”) has been entrusted with the responsibility of designing, financing, rehabilitating, restoring, upgrading, supplying, constructing, erecting, installing, testing, commissioning and completing the work at all the STP locations. VA Tech Wabag Limited has 100 % equity in GSPPL and also is the EPC Contractor Agency for the project.

ERM India Private Limited (ERM) has been commissioned by VA Tech Wabag Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Wabag’ or ‘Client’) to undertake the environmental and social compliance gap assessment, preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), E&S management plans to align the project as per the safeguard requirements of IFC. This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) document is part of the social management plan for the project.

1.2 Objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The main objective of the LRP is to mitigate adverse project impacts on affected communities. This LRP will mitigate economic displacement caused by Project related to livelihood and income loss. The LRP has been developed to respond to the following objectives:

- Avoid or, minimize displacement, including by avoiding forced eviction;
- Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts on account of the project activities and provide timely livelihood support for loss of assets and income.
- Implement livelihood restoration activities to enable affected persons to restore their livelihood;
- Identify impacts and compensate economically displaced persons and communities equitably and transparently;
- Offer transitional support to affected persons in the estimated time required for them to recover from their losses and restore their livelihoods.
- Provide special assistance for the vulnerable and poor who are affected by the Project.

This LRP is based on the Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) which has already been agreed upon and accepted for the project. Additionally, the Entitlement Matrix (EM) provided in the LRF is the basis for determining affected person's entitlements and eligibility which is discussed in detailed in this document.

1.3 Scope of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

The international safeguards on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement mandates that project proponents should assess and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts. The key themes covered under this are: livelihood support and benefits for displaced persons, consultation and grievance mechanism, resettlement planning and implementation, physical displacement and economic displacement. The scope of the IFC PS 5 safeguard requirements also prescribes private sector responsibility to supplement government actions and bridge the gap between government-assigned entitlements and procedures and the requirements.

There is no land acquisition² under the proposed project activities. The proposed project at all the three sites comprises of the main pumping station, lifting stations, and the STP, which will be renovated, replaced and constructed within the existing government land (owned by KMDA). The new I&D structures and laying of trunk sewer pipelines, raising mains will be within the existing right of way (RoW) of the government roads (mostly owned by PWD and respective Municipal roads). As per discussion with GSPPL and KMDA during the SIA and LRP preparation, no grievances or concerns

²GSPPL and KMDA (project owner) have taken a decision that no land or ROW acquisition will be carried out under the project. Assessment made based on site visit to the project locations and transect walk along network alignments further suggest that no physical displacement is anticipated under the project.

have been identified related to land issues. Additionally, no court cases have been raised by any private individual or corporation in relation to the land area of the STP and associated infrastructure such as pumping stations, lifting stations, I&D structures at Bally, Arupara and Baranagar project sites.

No land or RoW acquisition is proposed for the project (the existing RoW will be utilised for the renovation activities). Assessment based on site visits to the project locations and transect walks along the network alignments further suggest that no physical displacement is anticipated under the project. As per the information on the proposed alignment shared by GSPPL, only temporary income loss has been assessed as a potential impact [based on the ESIA's and as per the information on the proposed alignment shared by GSPPL, due to renovation activities such as replacement, laying of new pipelines and desilting work undertaken for the sewer pipelines (this is discussed in detail in Chapter 6 of this document)]. Loss of any permanent or temporary structures are not anticipated. However, since the exact alignment of the sewer line along the RoW is presently not known³, there has been no assessment of the Inventory of Loss (IoL), Valuation of Loss of Assets and Census for the Affected Persons within the established RoW. GSPPL as the Concessionaire for the proposed 62 MLD sewage treatment facility (40 MLD STP and 22 MLD WSP), located at Chamrail Gram Panchayat area under Bally-Jagacha Block in district of Howrah, has the strict mandate to ensure the treated discharge water quality from both 40 MLD STP and 22 MLD WSP, will comply with the standards stipulated under the Concession Agreement with KMDA in place. Therefore, GSPPL has decided on not allowing any fish farming activities in the Bally WSP area from the date of official handover of the Site by KMDA to the Concessionaire.

As a result, the Project will trigger temporary livelihood loss due to renovation activities such as replacement, laying of new pipelines and desilting work undertaken for the sewer pipelines causing temporary income loss of roadside vendors, kiosks, carts and shops along the stretch of the project sewer line and livelihood loss to the four fishermen groups in Bally due to reduction in the WSP pond size for construction of the STP.

The project is expected to have short term impacts and will not cause any physical displacements to the roadside shops, vendors, kiosks where sewer pipeline rehabilitation, replacement or desilting work will be undertaken. However, at Bally STP, there are 46 fishermen (total affected population is 179) who are dependent on fish farming inside the WSP ponds for livelihoods and will be economically displaced. The proposed project in Bally will also impact the livelihood of 14 fish farm workers engaged by the cooperatives society for operating and maintenance work in the WSP fishing ponds. Hence, the total number of affected persons is likely to be more than 200 persons considering the average household size is 3.7. Thus based on the assessment of Bally STP, the most sensitive of the three projects, the project is potentially *Category A* for Involuntary Resettlement (IR).

1.4 Approach and Methodology

1.4.1 Screening of the Project

Between May and August 2019, ERM conducted a preliminary screening and multiple joint visits with GSPPL and KMDA representatives. The purpose of the visits was to understand the current status of the project with regard to the sewer line alignment while the project design was being finalized and identification of the existing sewer alignment is ongoing. ERM also undertook multiple site visits for the ESIA and LRP to identify the impacts and the affected communities. Based on the preliminary screening, ERM identified the following key issues:

³ The Concessionaire and KMDA shared the route alignment information, but the exact RoW of the pipelines could not be shown in absence of the detail measurement survey (DMS).

- Along the RoW of the existing sewer line and raising main where the proposed work to be undertaken for the project, several roadside vendors, shops and establishments mainly non-titleholders were identified. Therefore temporary livelihood loss is expected for shop owners, both titleholders and non-titleholders.
- Livelihood loss for fishermen groups carrying out fishing in the existing WSP pond in Bally and the employees of the fishing cooperatives.

1.4.2 Meeting with GSPPL and KMDA

During the preliminary meeting and inception visit, ERM undertook a series of meetings with GSPPL and KMDA. The objective of the meetings was to seek clarification on the project concerning land ownership and facility details, as well as share the impacts identified during the site assessment and to gather information on the proposed mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the potential impacts. The suggestions and evidence for avoiding displacement and impacts have been incorporated in the report.

1.4.3 Desk Based Review

A desk-based review and analysis of the existing documents which include the existing ESIA, ESMF for NMCG and census reports was conducted.

1.4.4 Primary data Collection

1.4.4.1 Census Surveys

Primary data collection was conducted through household socio-economic surveys for obtaining baseline information and profiling of the affected persons. The household level socio-economic survey was conducted through a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire collected details of the family members, income and livelihood practices, existing skills etc. The actual questionnaire is provided in **Appendix A**.

A list of the PAPs was prepared and captured during the census survey. The affected entities and households were identified based on the information shared by the project concessionaire.

However, some of the households and shop owners could not be surveyed due to (a) shops identified as affected entity were closed during the survey period (b) the owners of the affected entity declined to be surveyed. The socio-economic household survey covered 136 Project Affected Households (PAHs). A detailed analysis of the PAHs is provided in **Chapter 4**. A baseline and the list of the PAPs are provided in **Appendix B**.

1.4.4.2 FGD and Consultations

In addition to household surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) were undertaken with key stakeholders, i.e. the community, the PAHs and local administration.

FGDs and KIIs were conducted to capture the qualitative data such as people's opinions and perceptions about the project as well as gaining feedback and inputs on the mitigation plan. A total of 37 consultations were conducted across various stakeholder groups (**see Appendix C**).

During the discussions, information about the project was shared with the community, including the purpose of the survey, potential impacts from the project on the community. The community members were informed of the LRP disclosure process and the grievance mechanism. The discussions also provided scope for the participants to share their concerns, expectations and feedback for the project.

1.4.5 Data Analysis and Livelihood Restoration Plan Report Preparation

Based on the above information, the LRP has been developed and aligned with the international standards, Management Framework for Navami Gange Program and the LRF developed for the three project sites.

1.5 Limitation and Challenges

The Client acknowledges that report provided by ERM in relation to the provision of services as specified in ERM's proposal for this assignment are delivered to the Client solely for the Client's internal use. ERM, its officers, employees, contractors, and agents shall owe no duties, obligations or liabilities to any persons in connection with any use of or reliance on the materials. We make no warranties, express or implied, including without limitation, warranties as to merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

The report has used information provided by client or available in reports of earlier studies. The survey was conducted by ERM is based on the information provided by respondents. The qualitative information gathered from consultations with key informants and stakeholders reflect their perspectives and perceptions.

The impacts and the PAPs identified were based on the information shared by the project concessionaire and KMDA on the route alignment, but the exact RoW of the pipelines could not be shown in absence of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).

The PAPs have been identified based on the LRP census survey and based on the project information shared by the project concessionaire. The study included a diligent effort to cover all the PAPs, however due to the non-availability of some of the families during the field visits and time-constraints, some information could not be obtained. There have also been cases where data could not be fully obtained from the PAPs as they had reservations in providing information. There were also cases where PAPs have been left out since their shops were closed during the survey. Therefore the number of PAPs are likely to be updated post the DMS.

1.6 Use of the Report

ERM is not engaged in social and environmental, health & safety consulting and reporting for the purposes of advertising, sales promotion, or endorsement of any client's interests, including raising investment capital or recommending investment decisions, or other publicity purposes.

The client acknowledges that the report prepared by ERM is for exclusive use of the client and agrees that ERM's reports or correspondence will not be used or reproduced in full or in part for such promotional purposes, and may not be used or relied upon in any prospectus or offering circular. The client also agrees that none of its advertising, sales promotion, or other publicity matter containing any information obtained from these assessments or reports, either in parts or entirety, will make reference to ERM's trade name.

Nothing contained in this report shall be construed as a warranty or affirmation by ERM that the site and property described in the report are suitable collateral for any loan or that acquisition of such property by any lender through foreclosure proceedings or otherwise will not expose the lender to potential environmental or social liability.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will entail construction of STPs in three locations, replacement, renovation and desilting of existing sewer lines, laying of rising sewer mains and new sewer networks at Bally, Baranagar and Arupara in Howrah and North 24 Parganas districts of West Bengal. The footprint of the three project locations falls under four Municipalities. Details are provided in **Table 2.1**:

Table 2.1: Municipality Details

Name of the Project Site	Municipality
Arupara STP	Howrah Municipality
Bally	Howrah Municipality
Baranagar	Kamarhati Municipality Baranagar Municipality South Dum Dum Municipality

2.1 Project Components under Arupara STP

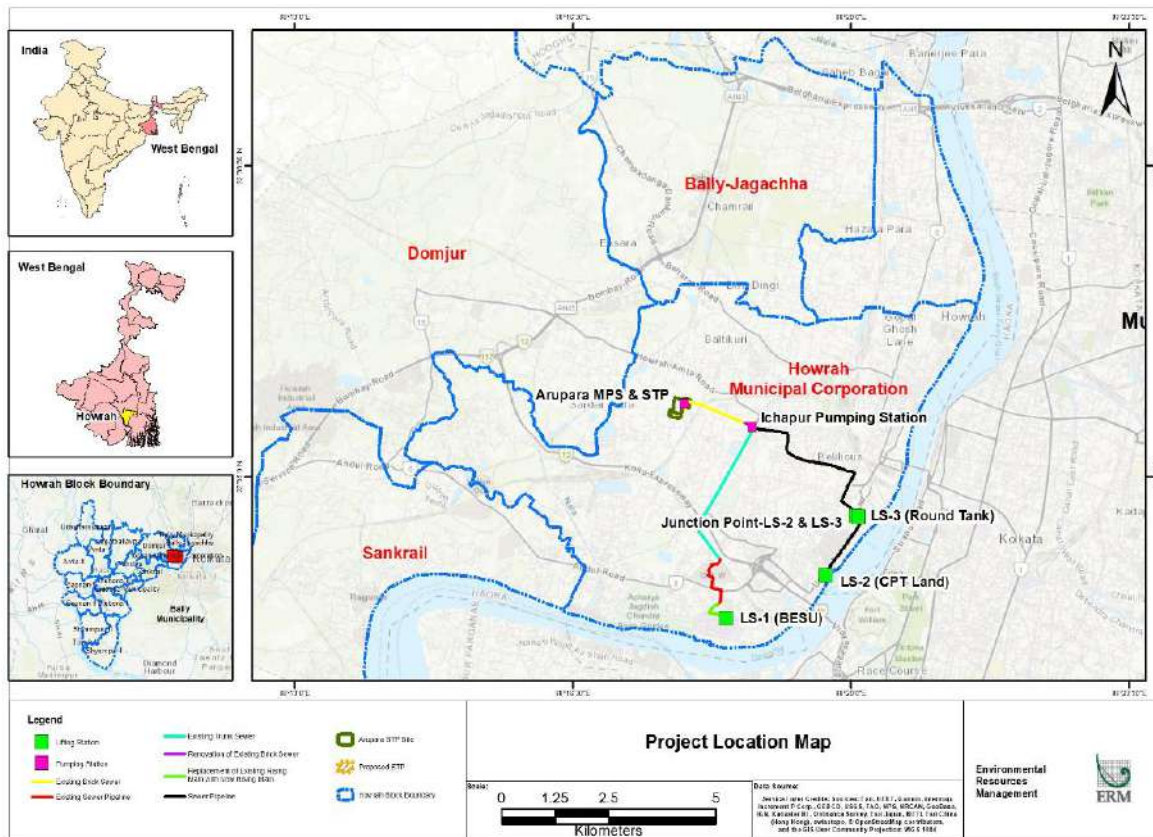
The Arupara Sewage Treatment facility is located within the administration jurisdiction of the Howrah Municipal Corporation (HMC) situated in Howrah District of West Bengal State. The existing Arupara STP complex, which is presently not operational, is located at Dharsh locality at Arupara, Dasnagar, Howrah, on the western side of the Howrah-Kharagpur main railway line near Dasnagar Railway Station. The STP is also adjacent to residential settlements at the southern and eastern vicinity. The majority of the site falls within ward 48 of HMC. Arupara STP is linked with four pumping/lifting stations including Ichapur pumping station, BESU lifting station, Foreshore Road lifting station and Roundtank lifting station apart from the Main Pumping Station (MPS) located within the STP complex.

- Ichapur pumping station is located at Ramrajatala area on Kamardanga Road,
- BESU lifting station is located at the junction of R.R. Choudhary Lane and College Road along the boundary of Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur.
- Foreshore Road lifting station is located in Shibpur, near Food Corporation of India building on Upper Foreshore road.
- Roundtank lifting station is located at Mullick Fatak area on Roundtank Lane.

Reportedly, the existing 45 MLD trickling filter STP and the associated sewerage infrastructure was installed and commissioned in 1970 and was handed over to Kolkata Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority (KMW&SA) at a non-operational stage in 1983. During the project site visit conducted in June 2019 as part of the ESIA study phase, it was reported that the existing Arupara STP is non-functional and had stopped functioning in March 2019. However, the purification system has not been functional since the STP was handed over to KMW&SA, although few repairs were made. All the lifting stations (LS) were reported to be partially working, however in the present condition, the raw sewage is being released to the Hooghly river through the associated outfall points.

Existing trunk sewer lines were laid along the main urban roads namely Dr. P. K. Banerjee road, Panchanantala Road, Narasingha Dutta Road, New HIT Road, Upper Foreshore Road, Swarnomoyee Road, College Ghat Road, Andul Road and Dr. Bholanath Chakraborty Sarani under Howrah Municipal Corporation area. The Arupara project location is provided in **Figure 2.1**.

Figure 2.1 Arupara Project Location



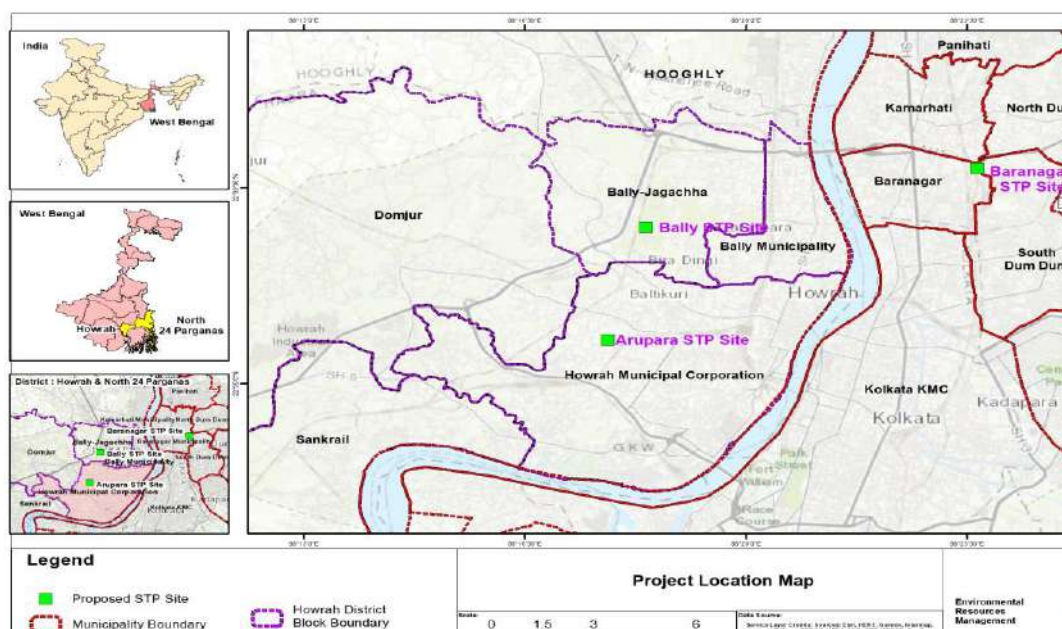
2.2 Project Components under Baranagar STP

The project area for Baranagar STP and associated infrastructure is located within South Dum Dum Municipality, Baranagar Municipality and Kamarhati Municipality in the North 24 Parganas District of West Bengal State. The existing STP, which is presently not operational, is located in Matkol area, on the eastern edge of Ward number 18 of the Baranagar municipality and at the tri-junction point of Baranagar, South Dum and North Dum Dum municipalities.

The existing 40 MLD STP was constructed in Baranagar Municipality initially under the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) scheme to reduce the pollution of the Ganga River. Additionally, as part of the scheme's second phase (2004-06), KMDA created a structure for I&D of the sewage carrying drains located in Baranagar and Kamarhati Municipalities. Reportedly, the interception and diversion structures are currently non-functioning due to siltation and lack of maintenance, therefore causing blockages and reduction in the flow of effluent to the MPS and the STP. Reportedly, the existing four I&D structures (I&D- 1 Goli Ghat Drain, I&D- 2 Dhakhineswar Drain, I&D-3 Lock Gate Drain and I&D-4) are also damaged and are required to be rehabilitated. It has also been observed that there is no drainage system present within the existing facility, which results in waterlogging situation during rainy season.

The existing Baranagar- Kamarhati main pumping station is located at Rabindranath Tagore Road, under Kamarhati municipality. The total length of existing inlet gravity sewer line is 8.3 km of which 4.7 km of gravity sewer line is within Baranagar Municipality and the rest of 3.6 km lies within Kamarhati Municipality. The project Location of Baranagar is provided in **Figure 2.2** below.

Figure 2.2 Baranagar Project Location



2.3 Project Components under Bally STP

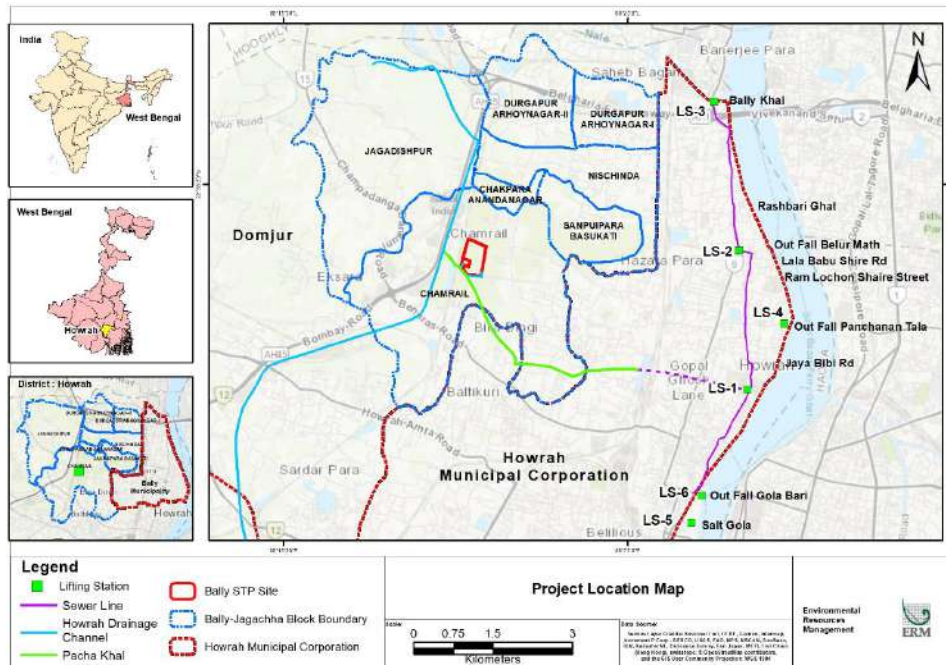
The existing Bally Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP) Site is located at Chamrail Gram Panchayat area under Bally-Jagachha Block and the associated project components i.e. lifting stations, main pumping stations and sewer line network are spread across HMC area in district of Howrah. The entire sewer line network passes through the eastern part of the Howrah municipality area. The existing Bally WSP is linked with six (6) lifting stations (LS) located at Bally Municipality area (which is now part of Howrah Municipal Corporation) and one (1) MPS located within the vicinity of the WSP site.

Reportedly, the existing 30 MLD Bally WSP-based STP and the associated sewerage infrastructure was installed and commissioned in 1995. During the project site visit conducted in March 2019 as part of the ESIA study phase, it was reported that the existing Bally WSP was not operational for the last three months, as the pumping machines at the Kona MPS were not functioning. All the lifting stations were reported to be partially working. However in the present condition, the raw sewage is being released to the Hooghly river through the associated outfall points.

Wastewater from surrounding areas (wards under jurisdiction of HMC) of LS-2, LS-3, LS-4, LS-5 and LS-6 are diverted into the gravity sewer line from the individual LS. The gravity sewer line originates at Bally Khal and flows along G.T.Road, Belur Math Road and G.K.Bhaduri Road, taking wastewater from LS-3, LS-2 and LS-4 respectively. Similarly wastewater from LS-5 and LS-6 is pumped into gravity sewer line which runs along J.N. Mukherjee road. Wastewater from these lifting stations is collected at LS-1 located at Girish Ghosh Road. From LS-1, the wastewater is further pumped through the rising mains and diverted into a sewer canal named "Pacha Khal", which flows till the Kona Main Pumping Station (MPS) and WSP at Kona located at Bhattanagar. The MPS then pumps the wastewater to 30 MLD capacity 3 types pond -Anaerobic-Facultative-Maturation WSP based STP. The land for the proposed STP is under the jurisdiction of KMDA. The trunk sewer lines, effluent discharge lines are within the ROW of the public roads under the ownership of Public Works Department (PWD Roads), Government of West Bengal and

respective Municipal Corporations or Municipalities. The project location of Bally is provided in **Figure 2.3**.

Figure 2.3 Bally Project Location



In all the three sites, the project will involve construction of STPs (except for Baranagar where decommissioning and reconstruction of the STP will also take place), renovation of lifting stations, replacement and relaying of gravity sewer line, raising mains, installation of I&D structures and desilting of sewer lines.

Table 2.2 provides an overview of the proposed project components.

Table 2.2: Project Component

Project Site	Project Component	Proposed Work to be Undertaken		Location of Rehabilitation Works	Status of Detailed Design
Arupara	3 Lifting Stations (LS) 2 Main Pumping Station 1 STP Gravity Sewer Line	Design, supply, installation, testing and commissioning of STP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One 65 MLD capacity STP with biogas based power generation facility in the existing STP location by making necessary preparatory works for converting the part of sludge drying beds into usable land space for establishing new STP to treat the sewage as per applicable disposal norms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arupara STP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed lay-out has been shared
		Dismantling of existing raising mains and replacement with new raising main (near Ichapur MPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 700 mm dia (For Ichapur MPS) - 700 metre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From BESU LS along College Ghat Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design not shared
		Replacement of existing sewer line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 700 mm dia - 107 meter 800 mm dia - 150 metre 1000 mm dia - 546 metre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact locations for desilting not known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design not shared
		Desilting of existing sewer lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 700 mm diameter - 161 meter 800 mm diameter - 150 meter 1000 mm diameter - 546 meter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact locations for desilting not known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design not shared
		Renovation and desilting of existing treated effluent discharge line brick sewer within the boundary of STP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 meter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Itchapur Railway line to Arupara STP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design not shared
Bally	6 Lifting Stations 1 Main Pumping Station 1 STP	Design, supply, construction / repairs and rehabilitation of buildings and associated civil structures of various sewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lifting station - 3 numbers Main pumping station – 2 numbers 		

Trunk Sewer Line	pumping / lifting stations including replacement of electro-mechanical items			
	Design, supply, installation, testing and commissioning of STP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One 40 MLD capacity STP with biogas based power generation facility in the existing STP location by making necessary preparatory works for converting the part of existing anaerobic pond into usable land space for establishing new STP to treat the sewage as per applicable disposal norms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Kona WSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed lay-out has been shared
	Laying of Rising Main (For LS-2, LS-4, LS-5, LS-6 & MPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 450 mm dia (For LS-2) - 46 metre ■ 300 mm dia (For LS-4) - 900 metre ■ 250 mm dia (For LS-5) - 160 metre ■ 350 mm dia (For LS-6) - 160 metre ■ 900 mm dia (For MPS) - 30 metre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 450 mm dia - 46 metre at Belur Lifting Station 2 ■ 300 mm dia - 900 metre at Panchanantala Lifting Station 4 ■ 250 mm dia- 160 metre at Salt Gola, Lifting Station 5 ■ 350 mm dia- 160 metre at Golabari, Lifting Station 6 ■ 900 mm dia- 30 metre at Main Pumping Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Design not shared
	Laying of sewer line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 600 mm diameter R.C.C. (Class NP3) - 657 meter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 600 mm diameter R.C.C. 657 meter at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Design not shared

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Class SN 8, 250 mm diameter - 260 metre ■ Class SN 8, 300 mm diameter - 2690 metre 	<p>Salkia School Road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 250 mm diameter - 260 metre at at BOC Ground near Outfall 3 	
		Desilting of existing sewer lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exact desilting locations not known but as per discussion with Wabag, desilting will be done as and when required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exact desilting locations not known but as per discussion with Wabag, desilting will be done as and when required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A
Baranagar	1 Main Pumping station 4 I&D Structures Trunk Sewer Line	Design, supply, construction / repairs and rehabilitation of buildings and associated civil structures of various sewer pumping / lifting stations including replacement of electro-mechanical items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Main pumping station - 1 No 		
		Design, supply, installation, testing, and commissioning of STP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One 60 MLD capacity new STP with biogas based power generation facility in the existing STP premises to treat the sewage as per applicable disposal norms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Baranagar STP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed site lay-out of STP structure has been shared.
		Design, supply, construction / repairs and rehabilitation of existing 4 nos of Interception and Diversion (I&D) structures including all civil works,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Goli Ghat drain in Kamarhati area ■ Dhakhineshwar new bus stand in Kamarhati area ■ Lock gate in Baranagar area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ I&D 1 at Hanuman Jute Mill Road ■ I&D 2 Anna kali Devi Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed design of I&D structure not shared.

	Electro-mechanical works, cleaning of site etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old pumping station in Baranagar area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I&D 3: Besides Nivedita Setu I&D 4: Not Clear 	
	Desilting of existing sewer lines (total 2.56 km) including raising of manhole chambers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 mm diameter – 258.24 running meter (RM) 600 mm diameter – 120.64 RM 700 mm diameter – 714.88 RM 800 mm diameter – 128 RM 900 mm diameter – 1337.6 RM 290 number of manholes to be raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact locations for desilting not known but as per discussion with Wabag, desilting will be done as and when required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design not shared
	Laying of Rising Mains of 900 mm diameter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.70 km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From MPS to Baranagar STP No detailed location is shared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design not shared
	Replacement of New Sewer network (new sewer line from Dhakhineswar new bus stand up to existing sewer line) including earth work excavation, dewatering, bringing back the surface to original condition including black topping, providing Gully chambers in appropriate places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 mm diameter HDPE pipe - 430 running meter (RM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dakhshineswar Bus Stand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design not shared

Source: Adopted from NMCG DPR (Schedule 1 – Scope of Work) and “T&D Work Design Basis” (Document Number 10P153-B0015-002) as prepared by Wabag and information on the status and design as reported Wabag.

3. APPLICABLE REFERENCE FRAMEWORK

The existing project does not require any new land acquisition. The proposed STPs will be developed within the existing land owned by KMDA at all the three locations. The proposed rehabilitation or laying of sewer pipelines will be carried out within the RoW of the existing government roads. Therefore, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLAR&R Act 2013) will not be applicable. The LRP has been developed in alignment with the provisions of the RPF embedded in the World Bank ESMF (ESMF) (updated version dated November 2019) and IFC Performance Standard 5 (IFC PS 5) for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

3.1 IFC Performance Standards

3.1.1 Performance Standard (PS) 5- Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

IFC PS 5 is considered applicable as there will be potential temporary income loss during the laying of raising mains, gravity trunk sewer lines and construction of I&D structures at the STP locations in Baranagar, Bally and Arupara. Involuntary resettlement would potentially get triggered due to rehabilitation and desilting work to be undertaken for the sewer pipelines causing temporary income loss of roadside vendors, kiosks, carts and shops along the stretch of the project sewer line. There will also be loss of livelihood for fishermen engaged in fishing activities at the WSP-based STP at Bally. As per IFC PS 5, displaced persons may be classified as persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets they occupy or use, who do not have formal legal rights, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law, or who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the the land or assets they occupy or use.

IFC PS 5 states that if displacement cannot be avoided, the affected persons and communities will be offered livelihood support for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. The overall objectives of the policy of involuntary resettlement are the following:

- To avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative project designs.
- To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of land by: (i) providing livelihood support for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.

This policy also requires that the provision of livelihood support and the restoration of livelihoods of those affected be ensured prior to any actual resettlement.

The policy further requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups. These includes people living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, orphans, and other disadvantaged persons.

3.1.2 Performance Standard (PS) 2 - Labour and Working Conditions

IFC Performance Standard 2 (IFC PS 2) is applicable as it lays down the guidelines related to retrenchment of workers that may potentially take place in the project. The client will have to consider the following with regard to retrenchment in the project:

- *Viability Alternatives to Retrenchment:* As per section 18 of IFC PS 2, prior to implementing any collective dismissals, the client should carry out analysis for viable alternatives to retrenchment.
- *Retrenchment Plan:* If viable alternatives to retrenchment are not identified, a retrenchment plan will be developed and implemented to mitigate the adverse impacts of retrenchment on workers.
- *Non-Discrimination and Consultation with Workers:* The retrenchment plan will be based on the principle of non-discrimination and will reflect the client's consultation with workers, their organizations, and, where appropriate, the government. The client will comply with all legal and contractual requirements related to notification of public authorities, and provision of information to, and consultation with workers and their organization.
- *Notice of Dismissal:* As per section 19, the client should ensure that all workers receive notice of dismissal and severance payments mandated by law and collective agreements in a timely manner.
- *Social Security Benefits:* The client should also ensure that all outstanding back pay and social security benefits and pension contributions and benefits will be paid:
 - on or before termination of the working relationship to the workers,
 - where appropriate, for the benefit of the workers, or
 - payment will be made in accordance with a timeline agreed through a collective agreement.
- *Evidence of Payments:* Where payments are made for the benefit of workers, workers will be provided with evidence of such payments.

3.2 ESMF for National Mission for Clean Ganga (Updated in November, 2019)

An ESMF⁴ has been prepared for Namami Gange program (NGP) that proposes infrastructure investments for pollution reduction loads at priority locations on the river. The purpose of developing the ESMF was to facilitate the management of environmental and social issues of all investment projects proposed by the NGRBA/Namami Gange at the very beginning of project planning and implementation. The ESMF currently addresses the broader portfolio of projects to be implemented under the Namami Gange along with its implementation methods like Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM), DBOT, and Retroactive Financing etc. The portfolio of investment includes STPs which involves construction of new STPs, augmentation of treatment capacity in the existing STPs and renovation and/or re-modelling of existing STPs, resulting in improved effluent quality and disposal as per prescribed standards (*Section: Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) and Management Framework (ESMF) of Executive Summary of the ESMF for NMCG updated in November 2019, page 3*).

One of the main objectives of the ESMF (*Section: Objectives of ESMF, Executive Summary of the ESMF for NMCG updated in November 2019, second point, page 4*) is to *conduct an environmental and social impact assessment of the 'no regret' investments proposed to be supported by the project, identify potential environmental and social impacts associated with such investments and recommend measures to mitigate impacts*. The ESMF consider social impacts such as physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood). (*Chapter 4, Section 4.2, paragraph 49: Purpose of the ESMF, of the ESMF document for NMCG, updated in November, 2019, page 28, 29*)

The ESMF also considers that if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) persons as well as those living

⁴ The ESMF has been developed for National Mission for Clean Ganga, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India, Volume II (updated version November 2019).

Below Poverty Line (BPL), or affects the territories, natural or cultural resources. The LRP seeks to avoid, minimize or mitigate these adverse impacts. If adverse impacts such as displacement cannot be avoided, the affected people should thus receive assistance/livelihood support so that they are at least as well off as they were in the absence of the project. (*Chapter 4, Section 4.2, paragraph 49: Purpose of the ESMF, of the ESMF document for NMCG, updated in November, 2019, page 28, 29*).

The ESMF has developed a Resettlement Policy and Land Acquisition Framework (RPLAF)⁵ with the aim to resettle and rehabilitate the affected persons on account of its investments in a manner that they do not suffer from adverse effects and shall improve, or at the minimum retain their previous standard of living, earning capacity and production levels. It is also the endeavor of the NGP that the resettlement shall minimize dependency and be sustainable socially, economically and institutionally. (*Section 4.4.2: Resettlement Policy and Land Acquisition Framework (RPLAF), paragraph 63 of the ESMF for NMCG updated in November 2019, page 33*).

The broad principles of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policy as included in the ESMF that are applicable for this project are as follows (*paragraph 65 of the ESMF for NMCG updated in November 2019, page 33, 34*):

- The adverse impacts on persons affected by the project would be avoided to the extent possible.
- Where the adverse impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted to improve their standard of living.
- All information related to resettlement preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and community participation will be ensured in planning and implementation.
- The persons affected by the project who do not own land or other properties but who have economic interest or will lose their livelihoods, will be assisted as per the broad principles brought out in this policy.
- Before taking possession of the acquired lands and properties, livelihood support and R&R assistance will be made to those who are available and willing to receive the entitlements in accordance with this policy.
- There would be no/or minimum adverse social, economic and environmental effects of displacement on the host communities but if needed, specific measures would be provided.
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the project level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure involvement of women. Efforts will also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included.
- Cut of Date shall be preliminary notification under RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 for titleholders and in case of Non-title holder's end date of socio –economic survey.
- All consultations with PAPs shall be documented. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.

The ESMF mandates that after having identified the potential impacts of the relevant investments, resettlement action plan should be developed to mitigate the impacts⁶. The plan will take into account the

⁵ The section on Resettlement Policy and Land Acquisition Framework (RPLAF) in the NMCG ESMF (Revised November 2019) has been attached as Appendix D.

⁶ Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans and sub-project approval (paragraph 67 and 68) of the ESMF for National Mission for Clean Ganga, (November 2019) document.

magnitude of impacts and accordingly prepare a resettlement plan that is consistent with this framework before the sub-project is accepted for NGP financing. Any affected person will be assisted as provided in the National Policy or State Policy where applicable, on resettlement and rehabilitation. (*Section 4.4.2 paragraph 67 and 68 of the ESMF for NMCG updated in November 2019, page 34*)

In the event the project involves loss of livelihood or shelter, the project shall not be approved by the IA until a satisfactory plan has been prepared and shared with the affected person and the local community. Secondly, the construction work/project work will not be undertaken until the livelihood support and assistance has been made available in accordance with the ESMF (*paragraph 68 of the ESMF for NMCG updated in Nov 2019, page 34*).

The ESMF mandates that the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) shall contain (*paragraph 71 of the ESMF for NMCG updated in Nov 2019, page 35*) –

- A list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been alienated wholly and substantially from their main sources of occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land and / or structure for the project;
- Information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;
- a comprehensive list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to PAHs by impact category;
- The entitlement matrix;
- Grievance redressal mechanism;
- Institutional mechanism for RAP implementation;
- Monitoring and evaluation indicators and mechanism; and
- Budget.

As outlined by the ESMF the onus of LRP implementation will be with Executing Agency. The RPLAF section of the ESMF is provided in **Appendix D**.

3.3 Gap Mitigation Measures

This table presents the IFC requirements as per PS 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) and recommendations on how KMDA and GSPPL can ensure compliance as per this safeguard standard.

Table 3.1: Requirements as per the Safeguard Principles of IFC PS 5

	IFC Requirement	Measures and Responsibility
Involuntary Resettlement	<p>Feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize physical and / or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits, will be considered</p> <p><i>Section 8 of Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</i></p>	<p>KMDA and the Concessionaire (GSPPL) to ensure that in case of any major economic displacement, design optimization and alternate route of the sewer line to be considered. New land and right-of-way acquisition will be avoided and there will be no physical displacement. Besides design, feasible technology will be considered to minimize economic or livelihood disruption during replacement and renovation of trunk sewer line.</p>
Forced Eviction	<p>For forced eviction / removal of non-titled persons, and / or communities from land which they occupy, against their will and without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection will be avoided.</p> <p><i>Section 22, 24 of PS 5</i></p>	<p>In the event for removal of commercial non-title holders and roadside vendors during pipeline rehabilitation works, the Concessionaire and KMDA will comply with the IFC PS 5 requirement of avoiding forced eviction of non-title holder persons who do not have access to appropriate forms of legal protection. The removal of the non-title holder persons will not involve physical displacement but it may potentially cause temporarily removal of non-title holder roadside shops which include vendors and kiosks</p> <p>GSPPL through the EPC Contractor will provide prior information to all non-title holder commercial users, 30 days before land clearances and prior to construction starts. All non-title holder persons will be allowed to take his or her salvaged materials. Moreover, livelihood support for loss of structure should be provided at full replacement cost</p>
Census and Social Impact Assessment of APs/DPs for LRP	<p>A census will be carried out in order to collect appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and prevent ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.</p> <p><i>Section 12 of IFC PS 5</i></p>	<p>A detailed socio-economic survey of all affected persons within the project footprint. The survey should be conducted along with an inventory of losses during the preparation of the LRP.</p>

	IFC Requirement	Measures and Responsibility
Eligibility of APs/DPs	<p>As per displaced persons are those that:</p> <p>(i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use;</p> <p>(ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws; or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. The census will establish the status of the displaced persons.⁷</p> <p><i>Section 17 of IFC PS 5</i></p>	<p>As per the site assessment, one cattle shed will be impacted temporarily mainly during construction.</p> <p>The other commercial entities belong to non-titleholder person. In addition, 46 fishermen and 14 fish farm workers engaged in activities at the Kona WSP will also be impacted by the construction of the STP.</p> <p>The Concessionaire will seek approval of KMDA and ensure that all the affected non-titled commercial users be provided with livelihood support and resettlement assistance.</p>
Valuation of structure	<p>Compensation for structures and other improvements should cover full replacement cost, choice of replacement property of equal or higher value (exclusive of depreciation and inclusive of all fees such as construction permits and title charges and labour costs); security of tenure, and advantages of location or cash compensation</p> <p>For Affected Persons (AP) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use, the client will offer them a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure so that they can resettle legally without having to face the risk of forced eviction.</p> <p>If the displaced Affected Persons (AP) own and occupy structures, the client will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost, provided that these persons have</p>	<p>As per requirement of IFC, KMDA through the Concessionaire to assess all potential loss of assets/structures and compensated at full replacement cost.</p>

⁷ IFC requirements for preparation of RAP or LRP is subject to nature of impact assessed. In projects where 'only economic impact' is anticipated, a LRP will be prepared.

	IFC Requirement	Measures and Responsibility
	<p>been occupying the project area prior to the cut-off date for eligibility.</p> <p>Relocation assistance sufficient for them to restore their standard of living at an adequate alternative site, should be provided, based on consultation.</p> <p><i>Section 20, 21, 22 of IFC PS 5</i></p>	
Economic Displacement/ Loss of Business	<p>As per PS 5, in the case of economic displacement only, a Livelihood Restoration Plan to compensate affected persons and / or communities and offer other assistance that meets the objectives of this PS should be developed.</p> <p><i>Section 25 of IFC PS 5</i></p>	<p>IFC mandates livelihood support and resettlement assistance in the case of loss of income permanent or temporary. KMDA through GSPPL to ensure that the affected businesses/shops, be provided with resettlement assistance for the period of disruption.</p> <p>The existing workers who may potentially face loss of employment and income should be provided with assistance such as being accommodated or deputed to other such facilities run by KMDA, if there is scope to do so. Alternatively, these workers may be considered or given priority by the new O&M Agency, based on their selection and recruitment criteria, during the O&M phase.</p> <p>KMDA through GSPPL will also ensure that in the case of fish farmers who undertake fishing inside the WSP and employees of the fishing cooperatives and will face permanent loss of income will be compensated for loss on income as specified in the entitlement matrix.</p>
Existing Contracted Workers at different STP, MPS and linked facilities	<p>Labour and Working Conditions (PS 2) applies to workers directly engaged by the client (direct workers) as well as workers engaged through third parties, to perform work related to the core business processes of the project. PS 2 also has provisions on managing the collective dismissals or retrenchment of workers, through either</p>	<p>Presently at all the three STP locations, there are about 126 contractual workers employed at the STP and the MPS facilities. During the construction phase and post the construction, the project will be operated and maintained by the new O&M entity engaged by the Concessionaire, therefore, there is a potentiality of retrenchment scenario of the existing contractual workers, which may lead to a loss of livelihood for these workers. Efforts should be made to re-engage the contractual workers deployed through labour contractor agencies.</p>

	IFC Requirement	Measures and Responsibility
	<p>identification of alternatives or, through the development of a Retrenchment Plan that is based on the principle of non-discrimination and consultation with the workers.</p> <p><i>Section 18,19 of IFC PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions</i></p>	
Cut-off-dates	<p>In the absence of host government procedures, a cut-off date for eligibility should be established. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area. The client is not required to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility, provided the cut-off date has been clearly established and made public.</p> <p><i>Section 12 of IFC PS 5</i></p>	<p>The start date of census survey during the detail measurement survey (DMS) would be considered as the cut-off-date for the non-titleholders for eligibility under provision of LRP. If any additional families/ persons that may be present on cut-off date, the LRP implementing agency will conduct a further socio-economic survey of those families/ persons for inclusion under provision of the LRP. Moreover, if any of families/ persons identified as affected at the planning stage, are verified to be not affected during the DMS stage, they can be considered as not eligible for LRP provision.</p>
Meaningful Consultations	<p>PS 5 specifies engagement with affected communities through a process of informed consultation and participation ensuring views of affected by the project will be incorporated into decision-making. This consultation will continue throughout the resettlement process.</p> <p><i>Section 9 of PS 5</i></p>	<p>GSPPL in coordination with KMDA to conduct stakeholder consultation while preparing the LRP and throughout the project life-cycle.</p>
Grievance Redress Mechanism	<p>It is mentioned that a grievance mechanism to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of host communities, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner</p> <p><i>Section 11 of IFC PS 5</i></p>	<p>A grievance mechanism will be established by GSPPL where the local community, including affected persons can report their grievances. The affected persons are being made aware of the grievance process during the disclosure period as part of the LRP planning.</p>

	IFC Requirement	Measures and Responsibility
Information Disclosure	The policy outlines a provision of information disclosure of all relevant information to affected communities will take place. This disclosure will continue throughout the resettlement process. <i>Section 10 of IFC PS 5</i>	Information related to resettlement planning, and resettlement related information will be disclosed in the local language. The LRF and LRP will be made available on IFC website and, after approval, on the website of the KMDA and GSPPL. Information about the project activities, its impacts and grievance process is made aware to the PAPs.
Vulnerable Groups	Particular attention and assistance will be paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable (i.e. women headed households / elderly households etc). <i>Section 19 of IFC PS 5</i>	During the census and socio-economic survey the affected vulnerable APs to be identified. Special assistance measures and preference for employment under the project during construction for vulnerable HHS will be provided in the Entitlement Matrix.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

This section presents the socio-economic profile of the potentially affected persons and entities along the sewer pipeline network and structures across all three project sites. This baseline will thus provide a context on the extent of impacts of the proposed renovation and upgradation works on the affected population at Baranagar, Arupara and Bally project areas.

4.1 General Overview

ERM conducted a census survey across all three project sites and an overview of the profile is provided in **Table 4.1** below. Baranagar project area has the highest number of PAHs i.e. 35 comprising of 157 Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Bally project area has a total of 84 PAHs which also includes fishermen, workers and night guards at the Waste Stabilization Ponds, comprising a total of 307 PAPs. Arupara project area has 13 PAHs, comprising a total of 49 PAPs.

Table 4.1: Details of Potential PAHs

Project Location	No. of PAHs ⁸	No. of Affected Population
Baranagar	35	157
Arupara	13	49
Bally	24	85
	Fishermen- 46	179
	Fish Farm Workers at WSP- 14	43
TOTAL	132	513

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

4.2 Demographic Profile

4.2.1 Family Size

The survey reveals that the average size of the household for all the PAHs is 3.9. As presented in **Table 4.2**, the PAHs in the Bally project location have the lowest average family size at 3.7 while the PAHs in Baranagar project area has a family size of 4.5.

Table 4.2: Details of Potential PAHs and PAPs

Project Location	No. of PAHs	Family Size	No. of PAPs
Baranagar	35	4.5	157
Arupara	13	3.8	49
Bally	84	3.7	307
Total	132	3.9	513

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

⁸ All of these indicated PAHs were surveyed as part of the baseline survey.

4.2.2 Age & Sex Composition

The age and sex-composition of the PAPs are presented in **Table 4.3** below. The data for all three project sites reveals that 55% (279 numbers) are men and 45% (225 numbers) are women. It is observed that Bally has the highest number of male PAPs at 164. Moreover, the highest population of the PAPs is observed to be between the age categories of 19-60 years. This thus represents the availability of a large working population in the project area, who can be considered as potential workforce for the construction phase of the project. The age data for nine PAPs from Bally could not be obtained therefore the total number of PAPs considered for this section is 504 and not 513.

Table 4.3: Age and Sex Composition of PAPs

Project Location	Sex Composition					Age Composition				
	Male		Female		Total	<=6	07 to 14	15-18	19-59	>60
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%						
Baranagar	89	57%	68	43%	157	5	19	16	99	14
Arupara	26	53%	23	47%	49	6	2	3	35	3
Bally	164	55%	134	45%	298	9	25	15	173	47
Total	279	55%	225	45%	504	20	46	34	307	64

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

4.2.3 Religion and Social Category

The survey revealed that majority of the PAHs across the project locations are Hindus at 95% (125 numbers), while only 5% (7 numbers) are Muslims. Moreover, majority of the PAH belong to the General category at 64% and while 38% belong to the Scheduled Caste Category. 1% PAH from Bally belongs to OBC category. None of the PAHs belong to the Scheduled Tribe (ST). All the PAHs are part of the mainstream population and distributed across the general population.

Table 4.4: Family Details and Social Categorization of PAHs

Location	Social Categorization						Religion			
	Gen	%	SC	%	OBC	%	Hindu	%	Muslim	%
Baranagar	25	71%	10	29%	-	-	32	91%	3	9%
Arupara	7	54%	6	46%	-	-	12	92%	1	8%
Bally	51	61%	32	38%	1	1%	81	96%	3	4%
Total	84	64%	48	36%	1	1%	125	95%	7	5%

Source: ERM survey

4.3 Literacy and Education Profile

This section presents the literacy profile of the PAPs, which is also presented in **Table 4.5**. Out of the total PAPs in the Baranagar project area, there are over 38% (59 numbers) who are illiterate, with 21% (33 numbers) women and 17% (26 numbers) men. Over 22% (34 numbers) have completed their primary education with 10% (16 numbers) women and 12% (18 numbers) men. Moreover, 25% (38 numbers) have completed their secondary education with 8% (12 numbers) women and 17% (26 numbers) men.

14% (22 numbers) have completed their higher education with 5% (7 numbers) women and 10% (15 numbers) men. Around 1% (1 girl) of the surveyed population is not of school going age.

At Arupara area, over 35% (17 numbers) of the surveyed population are illiterate with 22% (11 numbers) women and 12% (6 numbers) men. Additionally, 29% (14 numbers) have completed their primary education with 16% (8 numbers) women and 12% (6 numbers) men. Only 29% (14 numbers) have completed their secondary education, with 6% (3 numbers) women and 22% (11 numbers) men. Over 4% (2 numbers) have completed their higher education, one is male and one is female. Additionally, 4.2% (2 numbers) are not of school going age. It may be noted that the literacy profile of three PAPs could not be obtained.

At Bally area, over 39% (102 numbers) of the surveyed population are illiterate with 19% (51 numbers) women and 19% (51 numbers) men. 16% (42 numbers) have completed their primary education with 6% (17 numbers) women and 10% (25 numbers) men. Over 40% (105 numbers) have completed their secondary education, with 16% (43 numbers) women and 24% (62 numbers) men. Over 5% (13 numbers) have completed their higher education, with 2% (5 numbers) women and 3% (8 numbers) men. It may be noted that the literacy profile of 45 PAPs, mainly comprising of the fish farm workers, could not be obtained during the LRP census survey.

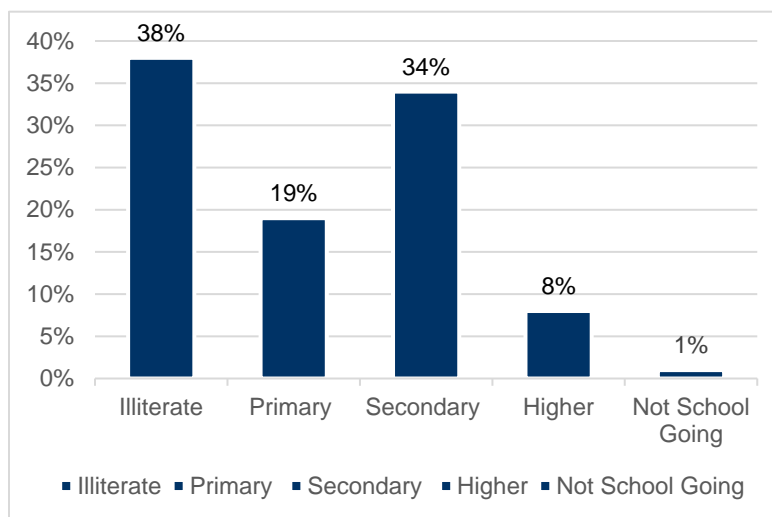
From the data, it can be concluded that the education dropout rate is found to be higher for females from the secondary level of education in Baranagar, Arupara and Bally. It is also observed that at Baranagar and Arupara, majority of the PAPs are illiterate, while at Bally, majority of the PAPs have completed their secondary education, with women having a lower percentage than men.

Table 4.5: Literacy Profile of PAPs

STP	Gender	Illiterate		Primary Education		Secondary		Higher		Not School Going		Total Persons
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Baranagar	Women	33	21%	16	10%	12	8%	7	5%	1	1%	69
	Men	26	17%	18	12%	26	17%	15	10%	0	0%	85
<i>Total</i>		59	38%	34	22%	38	25%	22	14%	1	1%	154
Arupara	Women	11	22%	8	16%	3	6%	0	0%	1	2%	23
	Men	6	12%	6	12%	11	22%	2	4%	1	2%	26
<i>Total</i>		17	35%	14	29%	14	29%	2	4%	2	4%	49
Bally	Women	51	19%	17	6%	43	16%	5	2%	0	0%	116
	Men	51	19%	25	10%	62	24%	8	3%	0	0%	146
<i>Total</i>		102	39%	42	16%	105	40%	13	5%	0	0%	262
Overall		178	38%	90	19%	157	34%	37	8%	3	1%	465

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

Figure 4.1 Overall Literacy Profile of PAPs



4.4 Occupational Profile

The occupational profile of the affected families has been ascertained through the census survey. **Table 4.6** and **Table 4.7** presents information on the working population among the PAPs which is 156 out of 513 PAPs from the 132 PAHs. It is observed that over 67 PAHs (87 PAPs) are engaged in business activities, with majority of the PAHs in Baranagar i.e. 31 PAHs (42 PAPs), followed by Bally i.e. 24 PAHs (29 PAPs) and Arupara i.e. 12 PAHs (16 PAPs).

In Baranagar project area, 31 PAHs (42 PAPs) are engaged in business activities and 4 PAHs (7 PAPs) are engaged in other activities. It is observed that there are only 3 women PAPs at Baranagar project area engaged in work. This includes one vegetable vendor, one food stall vendor and one conducting private tuitions. It may be noted that there are three male PAPs who are engaged as workers at the cycle repairing garage, one male PAP engaged as a worker at a mobile repairing store, and two PAPs engaged as daily wage labourers.

In Bally project area, 24 PAHs (29 PAPs) are engaged in business activities, 46 PAHs (46 PAPs) are fishermen, while 14 PAHs (14 PAPs) are engaged in other activities, which include fish farm workers and night-guards for the WSP. Only 4 women PAPs are engaged in work which includes fishing activities.

At Arupara project area, over 12 PAHs (16 PAPs) are engaged in business activities, comprising of all men, while one female PAP is working as tailor and one male PAP is engaged as a worker at a tea stall.

It is thus observed that the majority of women PAPs are not engaged work and consultations revealed that they are mostly engaged in unpaid work which includes household activities

Table 4.6: Occupational Profile of PAHs

Project Location	No. of PAHs	Business		Fishing		Private Service/ Fish Farm Workers	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Baranagar	35	31	89%	-	-	4	11%
Arupara	13	12	92%	-	-	1	8%
	84	24	29%	46	55%	14	17%

Project Location	No. of PAHs	Business		Fishing		Private Service/ Fish Farm Workers	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bally							
TOTAL	132	67	51%	46	35%	19	14%

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

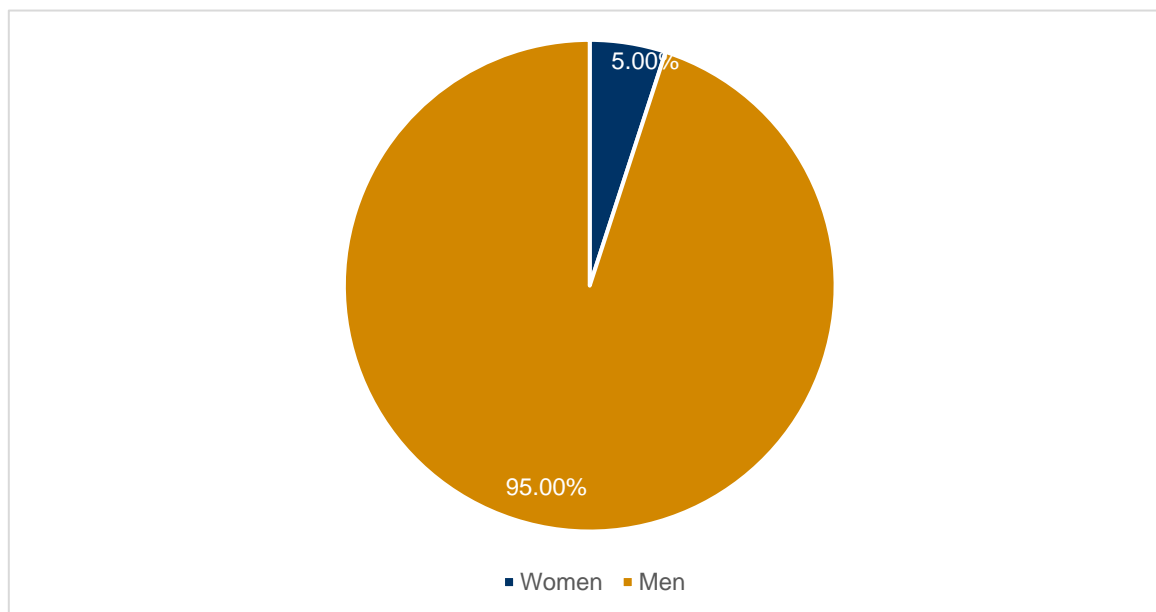
Table 4.7: Occupational Profile of PAPs

Project Location	Gender	Business		Fishermen		Private Service/ Fish Farm Workers		Total Persons/ Individuals
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Baranagar	Women	2	4%	0	0%	1	2%	3
	Men	40	82%	0	0%	6	12%	46
<i>Baranagar Total</i>		42	86%	0	0%	7	14%	49
Arupara	Women	0	0%	0	0%	1	6%	1
	Men	16	94%	0	0%	1	6%	17
<i>Arupara Total</i>		16	89%	0	0%	2	0.1	18
Bally	Women	0	0%	4	4%	0	0%	4
	Men	29	32%	42	47%	14	17%	85
<i>Bally Total</i>		29	32%	46	52%	14	16%	89
Overall		87	55%	46	29%	23	15%	156
Women		2	2%	4	9%	2	1%	8
Men		85	98%	42	91%	21	99%	148

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

Out of the 156 working PAPs at the Baranagar, Bally and Arupara project sites, only 5% (8 PAPs) are women, while over 95% (148 PAPs) are men.

Figure 4.2 Overall Work Participation of Women PAPs



At the Baranagar project area, majority of the PAHs engaged in commercial/ business activities are working as vegetables and/or fruit vendors, following by food and tea stalls. At the Arupara project area, majority of the PAHs engaged in commercial/ business activities are running food and tea stalls. Other activities include running an event decorating shop, a barbershop and a photocopying (xerox) shop. At the Bally project area, majority of the PAHs engaged in commercial/ business activities are working as vegetables and/or fruit vendors. **Table 4.8** below presents the types of commercial activities engaged by the PAHs at all three project sites.

Table 4.8: Project Affected Commercial Entities

Project Location	No. of PAHs	No. of PAPs	Total No. of Affected Entities	Type of Affected Entities
Baranagar	35	42	31	13 Vegetable/ Fruit Vendors 5 Food/Tea Stall 1 Fish Seller 2 Furniture Store 1 Ironing Shop 1 Mobile Repairing Store 1 Pan & Cigarette Stand 1 Paper & Magazine Stand 1 Ayurvedic Stall 1 Barber Shop 1 Meat Seller 1 Cosmetic Shop 2 Cycle & Repairing Garage
Arupara	13	16	12	1 Decorating Shop 1 Barber Shop 1 Xerox Shop

Project Location	No. of PAHs	No. of PAPs	Total No. of Affected Entities	Type of Affected Entities
				1 Vegetable Shop 1 Pan/Cigarette Shop 4 Tea Stall 3 Food Stall
Bally	24	29	24	13 Vegetable/Fruit Vendor 1 Pan & Cigarette Stand 1 Meat Seller 4 Fish Shop 1 Grocery Shop 1 Tea Stall 1 Plastic Material Items 2 Cattle Shed
TOTAL	72	87	67	-

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

4.5 Monthly Family Income

This section presents the monthly family income of the PAHs at Baranagar, Arupara and Bally, who are engaged in commercial activities.

At Baranagar, approximately 60% PAHs (21 numbers) earn a monthly family income between Rs. 6000-10,000, 37% (13 numbers) earn between Rs. 10,001-20,000, and 3% (1 number) earn Rs. 20,001 and above, with the highest range being Rs. 30,000.

At Arupara, 38% (5 numbers) of PAHs earn a monthly family income between Rs. 6000-10000, 38% (5 numbers) earn between Rs. 10,001-20,000 and 23% (3 numbers) earns Rs. 20,001 and above, with the highest range being Rs. 30,000.

At the Bally project area, 29% (7 numbers) PAHs earn a family income between Rs. 6000-10,000, 58% (14 numbers) earn between Rs. 10,001-20000 and 13% (3 numbers) earn Rs. 20,001 and above, with the highest range being Rs. 30,000.

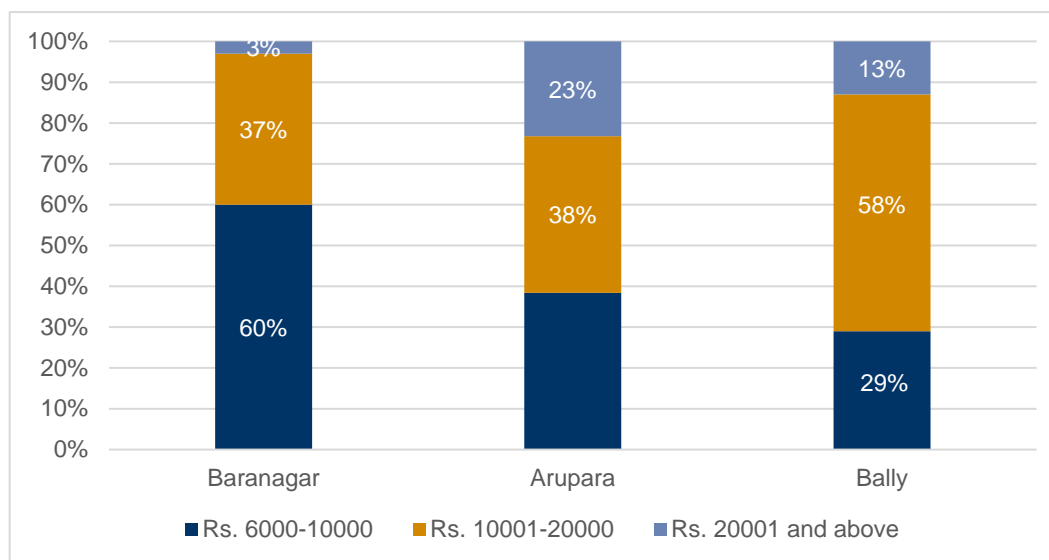
In all the three sites, it has been observed that the average monthly family income of the PAHs falls under the category between INR 6000-INR 20000. (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Family Monthly Income of PAHs excluding Fishing Families

Project Location	Rs. 6000-10000		Rs. 10001- 20000		Rs. 20001 and above	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Baranagar	21	60%	13	37%	1	3%
Arupara	5	38%	5	38%	3	23%
Bally	7	29%	14	58%	3	13%
Total	33	46%	32	44%	7	10%

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

Figure 4.3 Family Monthly Income of PAHs excluding Fishermen Families



Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

Table 4.10 below presents the family income of PAHs who are engaged in fishing activities and as workers at the Bally WSP.

Table 4.10: Family Monthly Income of Bally Project Affected Fishermen and Workers

Project Location	Rs. 6000-10000		Rs. 10001- 20000		Rs. 20001 and above	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Fishermen	-	-	-	-	46	100%
Fish Farm Workers	12	86%	2	14%	-	-
Total	12	20%	2	3%	46	77%

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

4.6 Family Monthly Expenditure

This section (Table 4.11) presents the family monthly expenditure of the PAHs at Baranagar, Arupara and Bally project locations. The expenditure data on the fishermen, is presented in Table 4.12.⁹

It is observed that the majority of the PAHs at all three project locations incur a monthly expenditure between Rs. 2501- 5000, on food. It is also observed that majority of the PAHs do not have educational expenses with 55% in Baranagar, 75% in Arupara and 71% in Bally. Additionally, majority of the PAHs do not have any expenditure on rent, with 81% in Baranagar, 83% in Arupara and 75% in Bally. It is observed that majority of the PAHs in Arupara (75%) spend less than Rs. 500 on fuel each month, while majority of the PAHs in Baranagar (65%) and Bally (67%) spend between Rs. 2501 and 10000 per month on fuel.

⁹ It may be noted that the household expenditure data of one PAP operating a cycle garage was not made available by the PAP.

Majority of the PAHs in Arupara (50%) and Bally (58%) spend less than Rs. 500 a month on clothing, while approximately 42% of PAHs in Baranagar spend less than Rs. 500 on clothing. Majority of the PAHs in Baranagar (68%) and Arupara (67%) do not have expenditure on travelling, while 50% of PAHs in Arupara spend less than Rs. 500 a month, on travelling. Majority of the PAHs in Baranagar (52%), Arupara (33%) and Bally (92%) spend less than Rs. 500 a month on festivals. It is also observed that majority of the PAHs in Baranagar (77%), Arupara (92%) and Bally (75%) spend less than Rs. 500 a month on mobile/telephone expenses. Majority of the PAHs in Baranagar (52%), Arupara (67%) and Bally (79%), spend less than Rs. 500 a month for entertainment purposes. It is thus observed that there is a high expenditure on food for majority of the PAHs across all three project locations, while there is lesser expenditure on rent.

Table 4.11: Family Monthly Expenditure of PAHs

Type of Expenses	No Expenses %			< Rs. 500 %			Rs. 501-2500 %			Rs. 2501-5000 %			Rs. 5001-10000 %			Rs. 10001-20000 %		
	Baranagar	Arupara	Bally	Baranagar	Arupara	Bally	Baranagar	Arupara	Bally	Baranagar	Arupara	Bally	Baranagar	Arupara	Bally	Baranagar	Arupara	Bally
Food	-	8	-	-	-	-	9	17	38	53	50	42	38	8	21	-	17	-
Education	55	75	71	29	-	25	13	17	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Health	25	8	-	47	50	-	22	42	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent	81	83	75	6	0	17	10	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Electricity	6	25	17	59	17	71	32	58	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel	19	25	0	19	0	33	63	75	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing	42	50	25	42	42	58	13	8	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travelling	66	67	42	31	17	50	3	17	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Festivals	45	58	8	52	33	92	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile Expenses	13	8	25	78	92	75	9	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	45	33	21	52	67	79	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

The table below, **Table 4.12** presents the family monthly expenditure of the PAHs comprising of the Bally fishermen and fish farm workers. It is observed that approximately 51% of the PAHs incur a monthly expenditure between Rs. 5001 and 10000 on food. It is also observed that majority of the PAHs (59%) do not have expenditure on education (59%) and rent (96%). For electricity, approximately 39% PAHs spend less than Rs. 500 per month, while 37% spend between Rs. 501-2500 per month. Over 98% of the PAHs spend between Rs. 501 and 2500 on fuel, while 61% spend between Rs. 501 and 2500 on clothing. It is also observed that there is a wide range on the travelling expenditure, with 24% having no expenses, 18% spending less than Rs. 500 per month, 31% spending between Rs. 501-2500, 22% spending between Rs. 2501-5000, and 6% spending Rs. 5001-10000. Regarding the expenses on festivals, approximately, over 22% do not have any expenses while 41% spend less than Rs. 500 per month, 35% spend between Rs. 501-2500 and 2% spend between Rs. 2501 and 5000. Regarding mobile expenses, majority of the PAHs (63%) spend less than Rs. 500 a month on mobile/telephone expenses and 91% spend less than Rs. 500 on entertainment.

Table 4.12: Family Monthly Expenditure of PAHs of Fishermen Utilizing the Bally WSP

Project Location	Bally Fishermen PAHs Expenditure					
	No Expenses %	< Rs. 500 %	Rs. 501-2500 %	Rs. 2501-5000 %	Rs. 5001-10000 %	Rs.10001-20000 %
Food	-	-	8	22	51	20
Education	59	2	29	8	2	-
Health	-	20	55	6	12	-
Rent	96	-	4	-	-	-
Electricity	20	39	37	4	-	-
Fuel	2	-	98	-	-	-
Clothing	18	14	61	6	2	-
Travelling	24	18	31	22	6	-
Festivals	20	41	35	2	-	-
Mobile Expenses	20	63	18	-	-	-
Entertainment	4	90	4	2	-	-

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

As an overview based on the ERM socio economic survey, it is observed that the spending of the PAHs is highest in food items, followed by health, travelling, education, fuel, electricity, festivals, phone/mobile, television, drinking water, and lastly rent. Approximately 14% (17 PAHs) across all three sites have expenditure on rent with majority of them residing in their own structures.

4.7 Water Sources for Drinking & Domestic Use

This section presents the sources of drinking water and water for domestic use for the PAHs at all three project locations. As presented in **Table 4.13**, all households at Baranagar, Arupara and Bally, with the exception of the PAHs at the WSP, have access to piped water for their drinking water access. While 34 PAHs at the Kona WSP have access to piped water, 23 PAHs utilize packaged water for their consumption purposes. The drinking and domestic water source of seven PAHs could not be obtained.

Table 4.13: Drinking Water Source of PAHs

Drinking Water Source		
Project Location	Piped Water	Packaged Water
Baranagar	31	-
Arupara	13	-
Bally	24	-
Bally Fishermen	34	23

Drinking Water Source		
Project Location	Piped Water	Packaged Water
Total	102	23

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

As presented in **Table 4.14**, all PAHs in Baranagar and Arupara project area have access to piped water for domestic use. At Bally project area, 58 PAHs which includes 34 PAHs at Kona WSP, have access to piped water for their domestic use, 24 PAHs have access to tube wells and 1 PAH has access to a well.

Table 4.14: Domestic Water Source of PAHs

Domestic Water Source			
Project Location	Piped Water	Tube Well	Well
Baranagar	30	1	-
Arupara	12	-	-
Bally	24	-	-
Bally Fishermen	34	23	1
Total	100	24	1

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

4.8 Gender and Vulnerability

The census survey revealed that there are four women headed PAHs, three are located at Bally project area and one is located in Baranagar project area. There are no women-headed households in Arupara project area.

At Baranagar project area, there is one women-headed household. She is engaged as a vegetable vendor, situated at GLT Road, Neogi para and earning an average income of Rs. 6000 per month.

One woman-headed PAH in Bally project area has one earning member i.e. her son, engaged as a fruit/vegetable vendor, situated at BK Pal road and is earning an average income of approximately Rs. 9000 per month. One woman-headed PAH is engaged in fishing activities under Jivan Jivika Cooperative earning an average income of Rs. 25000 per month and is not the sole earning member in the family as her son is also engaged in private service. Another woman-headed PAH engaged under Maa Kali Fisheries is earning approximately Rs. 30000 per month and is the only earning member in the family at present.

None of the women headed PAHs at all three project sites fall under the BPL category¹⁰.

4.9 Skills

In Baranagar project area, 10% (5 PAPHs) have other skills other than their primary work which include driving, carpentry, mechanic and mobile repairing skills. In Arupara project area, 6% (3 PAPHs) have skills

¹⁰ As per the Planning Commission of India, the income limit for households for qualifying as a beneficiary under the BPL (below poverty line) list has been pegged at about Rs. 27,000 per annum. If a person earns less than this amount, he can get a Below Poverty Line (BPL) Certificate issued to avail the different subsidies offered by the government using this service.

in electrical and food and beverage services. Except one of the fisherman group leader (Indrajit Debroy from Ma Ganga Fishing reportedly having formal training on fisheries), none of the PAPs in Bally project area have reported to have any additional/ specific technical skills.

4.10 Perceptions of PAPs/PAHs on Proposed Project Activities

During the census survey, the PAPs had provided their perceptions, opinions and/or concerns over the project activities which has been summarized in **Table 4.15** below. While all the PAPs at all three project locations have expressed their willingness to cooperate during the project implementation, they also expressed concerns over livelihood loss, with 44% (14 PAHs) in Baranagar, 29% (2 PAHs) in Arupara, and 29% (23 PAHs) in Bally, which includes the fishermen at the WSP. Additionally, 22% (7 PAHs) in Baranagar, 57% (4 PAHs) in Arupara and 1% (1 PAH) in Bally, has requested for notification prior to the commencement of the construction work.

Approximately 29% (23 PAHs) at Bally project area have requested for livelihood support in the event there are potential casualties or harm to assets such as cattle and fishes. Moreover, 34% (11 PAHs) in Baranagar, 43% (3 PAHs) in Arupara and 4% (3 PAHs) in Bally have proposed that the project work be conducted at night. At the Bally project area, 2 PAHs have specifically requested for livelihood support to the livelihood loss that will take place as a result of the construction activities.

Table 4.15: PAH Perceptions/ Opinions on Proposed Project Activities

Perception/Concern	Project Location					
	Baranagar		Arupara		Bally	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Agreed to Cooperate during Project Implementation	32	100%	12	100%	78	100%
Expressed Specific Concern over Livelihood Loss	14	44%	2	29%	23	29%
Specifically requested for Livelihood support	-	-	-	-	2	3%
Requested for Information Prior to Start of Construction	7	22%	4	57%	1	1%
Requested for Work to be Conducted at Night	11	34%	3	43%	3	4%
Requested for livelihood support in the event assets such as fish or cattle are harmed during construction	-	-	-	-	23	29%

Source: ERM LRP Census Survey

4.11 Fishermen Utilizing Kona WSP

In Bally, the existing sewage treatment system comprises of the WSP on 20.13 hectare area and with a capacity to treat 30 MLD of sewage/waste water. The WSP comprises of two (2) anaerobic ponds, two (2) facultative ponds and two (2) maturation ponds. Going forward the plan is to establish 62 MLD sewage treatment facility, part of which will be 40 MLD STP and 22 MLD WSP. The present capacity of the WSP is 30 MLD which will be reduced to 22 MLD. Part of one anaerobic pond and one facultative pond will be filled-up to create space for new 40 MLD STP that will be constructed.

As reported during stakeholder consultations there are 4 fishing cooperative groups, who undertake fishing in the WSP ponds through lease agreement floated by the Panchayat Samiti, under Bally-Jagacha Block. A list of the group's details is provided in **Table 4.16**. Reportedly these cooperative societies are informal groups and none of the groups have been registered and neither have a bank account in the group's name. These groups are informally formed for the purpose of carrying out collective fishing in the WSP. These four groups had been conducting fishing activities for the last 3-4 years in these WSP ponds based on annual renewable commercial lease agreement (since 2015-16) with the BDO and the Panchayat Samity of Bally Jagacha¹¹. KMDA did not have any role in this arrangement, in spite of being the owner of the waste water bodies, or any approval was not taken from them prior to the commercial lease agreement. Reportedly, a commercial lease agreement¹² between the Bally-Jagacha Panchayat Samity and the four fishermen group leaders, was signed in 2016-2017 and subsequently for the year 2017-2018. This lease agreement is followed by a yearly payment made by the fishermen to the Panchayat Samiti for using the ponds for fish farming. Presently, the commercial leases with each of the group have expired in October 2018 and the WSP ponds have been handed over to KMDA in 2019 by BDO, Bally-Jagacha (which was entrusted to take care and look after the WSP ponds). However, the fishermen have continued fishing activities without formal rights. Reportedly the fishermen group had paid the lease amount for 2017-2018, 2018-2019. The lease period starts from September of each year and ends in August. Out of the four groups only Maa Ganga Cooperative reported to have paid a 40% advance of the lease amount dated 06th September 2019 for the year 2019-20. None of the other groups had paid the lease amount for the financial year 2019-2020. The receipt of the payment of Maa Ganga is provided in **Figure 4.4**.

In the WSP the main types of fish cultivated are Rohu (*Labeo rohita*), Catla (*Catla catla*), Kalbose (*Orangefin Labeo*), Briget, Lailantika (*Tilapia*), Silver Carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), Black Carp (*Mylopharyngodon piceus*), Pangas (*Pangasius*), Mrigal (*Circinus cirrhosis*). Details of the fishing community and the ponds used is provided in **Table 4.16** below.

Table 4.16: Fishermen Cooperatives and Pond Used

Fishing Group	No. of Members	Ponds Used for Fishing
Maa Ganga Fishing	9 Members	Pond 1: Maturation Pond
Jivan Jivika Fishing	13 Members	Pond 6: Anaerobic Pond Pond 2: Facultative Pond
Maa Kali Fishing	14 Members	Pond 4: Maturation Pond Pond 5: Anaerobic Pond
Maa Tara Fishing	10 Members	Pond 3: Facultative Pond
TOTAL	46	

Source: Stakeholder Consultation dated 14th September 2019

4.11.1 Fishermen and Workers Engaged in Kona WSP

¹¹ It may be noted that the Panchayat Samiti is not dependant on funds received from the leasing of the ponds. It was revealed during the discussion with the BDO- Bally Jagacha, that the lease amount obtained from these ponds are mainly for the maintenance of the ponds, therefore it cannot be considered as a Panchayat level activity. As per Section 22 of the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973, the state government is responsible for disbursing funds to the Gram Panchayat for carrying out its activities with regard to social welfare, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of records etc.

¹² The fishing cooperative group members could not provide the copy of the commercial lease agreement for verification.

Figure 4.4 Receipt of the Payment

Form No 2 (Rule 5)
CASHIER'S RECEIPT
Bally Jagacha Zilla Parishad / Panchayat Samiti
Book No. 64 SI No. 47 Date 06/08/19
Received from Shri/Smt/Ms. Maa Ganga Fisheries (Name of full)
of Paschim Baranagar, Bhattachanagar, Bidhan, Howrah. 40% of 300,000/- (Full Address)
Rs. 1,20,000/- (in digit) (Rupees One lakh twenty thousand only)
by Cash / Cheque / Draft bearing No. & Date 015879 dt. 06/08/19
I.C.I.C.I. Bank on account of E.N. Mukherjee Road, Bidhanagar Branch on account of
For 40% advance against lease rent for the year 2019-20
Executive Officer
Bally Jagacha Panchayat Samiti
Counter Signature of E.O./A.E.O. / Secretary / Dy. Secretary
Seal of Zilla Parishad or Panchayat Samiti
Signature of Cashier
Name

Income and Yield: Discussion with representative of the four fishing cooperative group members revealed that due to the nature and area of the WSP pond each pond has a variation in terms of production cycle and income earned by the group members. A detail analysis of each ponds for each quarterly fishing cycle is provided in **Table 4.17** below. Reportedly, the average monthly income of each group member ranges between INR 25,000-INR 30,000.

Table 4.17: Production Details

Pond Number ¹³	Group Undertake fishing	Area of the WSP in hectare	Production rate ¹⁴	Approximate income of the group in INR ¹⁵
Pond 1: Maturation Pond	Maa Ganga Fishing	3.82 Ha	6 ton (monthly)	3,60,000
Pond 2: Facultative Pond	Jivan Jivika Fishing	4.46 Ha	7 ton (monthly)	3,20,000
Pond 3: Facultative Pond	Maa Tara Fishing	4.56 Ha	12.5 ton (Monthly)	3,00,000
Pond 4: Maturation Pond	Maa Kali Fishing	4.57 Ha	5.5 ton (Monthly)	2,90,000
Pond 5: Anaerobic Pond	Maa Kali Fishing	1.45 Ha	5 ton (Monthly)	2,50,000

¹³ The numbering of the pond numbers is done based on the fishermen groups.

¹⁴ The production rate has been calculated based on information provided by the fishermen. The figure depicted here is for one cycle.

¹⁵ The Net income depicted here is the income after deducting of all input cost (recurring cost). The income depict here is for one cycle. This income is shared equally among the group members.

Pond 6: Anaerobic Pond	Jivan Jivika Fishing	1.27 Ha	5 ton (Quarterly)	2,35,200
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Source: Fishermen Consultation, Dated 18th January 2020

Recurring Expenses: It should be noted that the current fishing activity at the WSP is being conducted on the rain-fed water reportedly for the last 5-6 years, as the Kona Pumping Station is in a defunct state. It was informed during the consultation with the fishermen that 70% of the gross income is their monthly expenditure amount for fish cultivation. The net amount is shared equally among the group members.

Fish Farm Workers: About 14 workers (approx.) have been engaged by these four groups for carrying out aquaculture activities (breeding, feeding fish, application of medicines, cleaning ponds, harvest fish when ready for sale, assist in loading the harvested fish live-stocks for transporting to market, as security guards, etc.). Income ranges between INR 6,000-10,000 on monthly basis.

Leasing Nursery Ponds: The groups take small ponds (other than the WSP) on yearly lease to use it as hatchery and nursery ponds for INR 8,000 – 10,000 per year. The annual lease amount for leasing in ponds was reported to be INR 8,000 – 10,000 per year.

4.11.1.1 Livelihood Scenario after Cessation of Fishing Activities at WSP

On being asked about their present livelihood status since fishing at the WSP ceased in January 2020, several of the members stated that they are pursuing alternative livelihood options that are opportunity-driven and many have returned to their previous occupations such as engaging in supply of construction materials, drivers and fish mongers. Thus, the fact that there would be a total livelihood loss was not brought forward by any of the group head or members. The group head/ members pointed out that they would currently not claim any stake in the ponds for continuing fishing activities – they understand that the land would be used for the government’s STP project and they would be keen to support the project from their side(s).

Table 4.18: Consultation with Fishermen Cooperative Group Leaders at Kona MPS



5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

This section provides an analysis of the stakeholders identified for the project and its present phase. Identification of stakeholders is based on the present understanding of the project context, the scoping site visit and the understanding of the project facility. This analysis of stakeholders identifies the individuals or groups that are likely to be impacted by Project activities and groups them based on the significance of the impact/influence. This information is then used to formulate the engagement plan and assess the manner in which the interests of the stakeholders should be addressed during the present project phase. This section will be regularly reviewed and updated through the lifecycle of the project.

5.1 Stakeholder Identification

A stakeholder is “a person, group, or organization that has a direct or indirect stake in a project/organization which can affect or will be affected by the Project/organization's actions, objectives, and policies”. Stakeholders can thus vary in terms of the degree of interest, influence, and control they have over the project.

The stakeholders who would directly impact or are directly impacted by the project are known as Primary Stakeholders and those who have an indirect impact or are indirectly impacted are known as Secondary Stakeholders. Keeping in mind the nature of the project and its setting, the stakeholders have been identified and listed in the table below.

The significance of a stakeholder group is categorized considering the magnitude of impact of the Project on the stakeholder or degree of influence (power, proximity) of a stakeholder group on the Project functioning. The significance of the stakeholder group importance for the Project and the requirement for engaging with them is identified as an interaction of the impact and influence. The list of key stakeholders is presented below:

Table 5.1: Stakeholders Identification

	Stakeholder Group	Description
Primary Stakeholders		
1.	PAPs which includes Commercial and Residential Structures. This include Fishing Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This stakeholder group comprises of the PAPs residing and operating their businesses along the RoW of the project area and may be potentially impacted by the laying and/or replacement of the sewer pipelines. ■ The fishing groups undertaking fishing inside the Bally WSP ■ Fish farms workers ■ Women PAPs were also consulted during the LRP process.
2.	M/s Ganga STP Project Private Ltd. (GSPPL) and sub-contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This stakeholder group i.e. GSPPL, is the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) that has been incorporated for the Project. ■ GSPPL will be subcontracting the Designing, Building, as well as O&M scope for the project to M/s VA Tech Wabag Limited (Wabag). GSPPL will be implementing the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).
3.	Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ KMDA is the Project Execution Agency. Moreover, in this project context, KMDA is the client of the concessionaire and will be the owner of all assets after the end of the concessionaire period of 15 years.
Primary Stakeholders		
■		

	Stakeholder Group	Description
4.	Local Community in Project Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stakeholder group comprises of the community residing in the project area. This group is not expected to be directly impacted by the Project activities but may be indirectly impacted. <p>Women were also consulted during the LRP process.</p>
5.	National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) &	NMCG is the governing authority for the Project on behalf of Government of India.
6.	Project Financing Agencies/Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stakeholder group includes IFC who is evaluating a potential investment opportunity into the Project.
7.	Urban Local Bodies/ Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stakeholder group refers to the jurisdiction under which the STP and its associated facilities are located in i.e. Baranagar Municipality and Kamarhati Municipality. <p>This group is responsible for the development of their respective urban areas.</p>

5.2 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder Mapping is a process of examining the relative influence that different individuals and groups have over a project as well as the influence of the project over them. The purpose of a stakeholder mapping is to;

- Study the profile of the stakeholders identified and the nature of the stakes;
- Understand each group's specific issues, concerns as well as expectations from the project that each group retains;
- Gauge their influence on the project or the impact of the project on them;
- Understand their vulnerabilities.

The significance of a stakeholder group is categorized considering the magnitude of impact (type, extent, duration, scale, frequency) or degree of influence (power, proximity) of a stakeholder group and urgency/likelihood of the impact/influence associated with the particular stakeholder group in the project context. The magnitude of stakeholder impact/influence is assessed taking the power/responsibility and proximity of the stakeholder group and is categorized as negligible, small, medium and large. The Urgency or likelihood of the impact on/influence by the stakeholder is assessed in a scale of low, medium and high. The overall significance of the stakeholder group is assessed as per the matrix provided in **Table 5.2** below:

Table 5.2: Stakeholder Impact Matrix

		Sensitivity /Vulnerability / Important Resource / Receptor		
		Low	Medium	High
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Small	Negligible	Minor	Moderate
	Medium	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Large	Moderate	Major	Major

The following section (**Table 5.3**) provides brief profiles of the various stakeholders in the project as discussed in the previous sub section along with their degree of influence.

Table 5.3: Stakeholder Profiles and Influence Mapping

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Profile	Impact/Influence of the Project on this Stakeholder Group (Negligible, Small, Medium, Large)	Urgency/Likelihood of Influence of Stakeholder Group on Project (Low, Medium, High)	Level of Influence of Stakeholder		
PAPs which includes Commercial and Residential entities, which include roadside vendors and kiosks, across all three sites. This group also includes fishermen utilising the Bally WSP for fishing activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stakeholder group comprises of the 132 PAHs (67 roadside vendors, 5 workers engaged by shop owner, 46 fishermen and 14 fish farm workers) who will face temporary and permanent livelihood loss. These 132 PAH's comprised of 513 individuals known as PAPs. These PAHs are comprised of household from Bally, Baranagar and Arupara. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This group constitutes as one the most important stakeholder group as it will be impacted by the laying and/or replacement of the sewer pipelines. The fishermen undertaking fishing in the WSP will face permanent livelihood loss due to STP construction. The Project can impact the PAHs by restoring their livelihood opportunities / income generating activities formulated as part of the LRP 	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stakeholder group will play an important role in allowing for smooth functioning of the Project, as well as shaping public opinion towards the Project. In addition, the PAPs may potentially be engaged as local resources during the construction phase of the project, in the form of construction labourers, mason workers and drivers, etc. This stakeholder group can also provide goods and services required for the construction of the Project in the form of truck services and construction material suppliers etc. 	High	Major
Local Community in Project Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stakeholder group comprises of the community residing in the project area. This group is not expected to be directly impacted by the Project activities but may be indirectly impacted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The laying and replacement of the pipelines may potentially affect the local community residing in the project area, but are not expected to be directly impacted by the Project activities. 	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project impacts on this stakeholder group are indirect, temporary and can be mitigated through proper traffic management, road signage as well as barricading. 	Medium	Minor

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Profile	Impact/Influence of the Project on this Stakeholder Group (Negligible, Small, Medium, Large)	Urgency/Likelihood of Influence of Stakeholder Group on Project (Low, Medium, High)	Level of Influence of Stakeholder	
Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ KMDA is the Project Proponent Moreover, in this project context, KMDA is the client of the concessionaire and will be the owner of all assets after the end of the concessionaire period of 15 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ KMDA is the Project Proponent under the Project governing authority for execution of the project. ■ 	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Being the Project proponent who will own all assets after the end of the concessionaire period, this stakeholder group is important for the smooth functioning and implementation of the Project. ■ This group may also play an important role in the formation of public opinion towards the Project. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Major</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Moderate</p>
Project Workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This stakeholder group refer to the existing workers who are currently engaged for the STP and its linked facilities. ■ This stakeholder group refers to the direct workers (payroll staff) and indirect workers (third-party or contractual workers) who will be engaged in the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A total of 126 workers are currently engaged for the STP and its linked facilities. The project will thus cause loss of unemployment /retrenchment of the existing workers at the Bally and its linked facilities ■ The Project will engage manpower for the civil construction work during the construction phase comprising of approximately 100-150 workers. The project will thus provide employment opportunity ■ This group will include unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers. ■ Reportedly, 80% of the workforce will be from outside the district and 20% will be local workers. ■ The project may pose health and safety concern if proper safety measures is not adopted by the workers. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This stakeholder group is important for the smooth functioning and timely implementation of the Project which can be considered through Labour Management Framework (LMF). ■ This stakeholder group is important for the smooth functioning and timely implementation of the Project, which can be ensured through a Labour Management Plan (LMP). ■ This group has an important role in formation of public opinion, and in case their labour requirement and health and safety are not complied this group may pose the risk of conflict and 	

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Profile	Impact/Influence of the Project on this Stakeholder Group (Negligible, Small, Medium, Large)	Urgency/Likelihood of Influence of Stakeholder Group on Project (Low, Medium, High)	Level of Influence of Stakeholder		
			protest which may affect the image of the concessionaire			
M/s Ganga STP Project Private Ltd. (GSPPL) and sub-contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stakeholder group i.e. GSPPL, is the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) that has been incorporated for the Project. GSPPL will be subcontracting the Designing, Building, as well as Operations and Maintenance (O&M) scope for the project to M/s VA Tech Wabag Limited (Wabag) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As this stakeholder is the SPV for the Project, the Project is providing it with a sustained business opportunity. 	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stakeholder group is critical for the smooth functioning and timely implementation of the management plans formulated for the Project. This stakeholder group is also responsible for the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The manner of functioning of this group will influence the opinions of the local stakeholders about the Project. 	High	Major
National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NMCG is the governing authority for the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NMCG is the governing authority for the Project. 	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the governing authority, this stakeholder group is important for the smooth functioning and implementation of the Project. This includes being responsible for overall escrow mechanism and payments to the Concessionaire. 	High	Major
Project Financing Agencies/Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stakeholder group includes International Finance Corporation (IFC) who is potentially evaluating a potential investment opportunity into the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The influence of the Project on the stakeholder group will primarily relate to the impact that the Project's performance will have on public opinion on the financing agency, locally, nationally and internationally. 	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stakeholder group's influence on the Project will primarily relate to the determination of the Project's financial feasibility. 	High	Major

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Profile	Impact/Influence of the Project on this Stakeholder Group (Negligible, Small, Medium, Large)		Urgency/Likelihood of Influence of Stakeholder Group on Project (Low, Medium, High)		Level of Influence of Stakeholder
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In addition to the national rules and regulations, the project is required to comply with the applicable standards and guidelines of these financing institutions. 			
Urban Local Bodies/ Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This stakeholder group refers to the jurisdiction under which the STP and its linked facilities are located in i.e. Howrah Municipal Corporation. ■ This group is responsible for the development of their respective urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The impact of the project on this stakeholder group will be in the case of potential for social disruption between the local inhabitants and the workforce ■ The impacts on the environment such as noise, air and water pollution cause during the construction and operation stage 	Small <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The impact of the stakeholder group on this Project is high as their cooperation in required especially during the mitigation of potential social impacts cause by Project activities such as addressing traffic congestion and access disruption. ■ Additionally, the cooperation of the respective municipalities are required during the identification of the PAPs. ■ This group thus has the ability to influence the perception of the community in regards to the project and its activities. 	High	Moderate	

5.3 Summary of the Stakeholder Engagement Undertaken as part of the ESIA process

- Consultations were conducted with stakeholders which included the existing contractual workers at the STP and associated facilities, as well as those stakeholders who are situated in congested locations within the project area. As part of the ESIA process, FGDs and KILs were undertaken with certain key stakeholder groups. These discussions and interviews were aimed at supplementing the information made available during the SIA survey, and assessing the extent of impacts and collecting additional qualitative data. The consultation also aims at capturing the perception of the community and potential PAPs which could not be collected through quantitative data. The engagement process also provides an opportunity for the stakeholders to express their concern and feedback, which will serve as mitigation measures during implementation.
- A total of 37 consultations were carried out as part of the engagement process. Details of the engagement is provided in **Table 5.4** and synopsis of the local stakeholder consultations stake is provided in **Appendix D**.

Table 5.4: Details of Stakeholders Consulted

SI No	Stakeholder Group	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Arupara STP				
1	Existing STP Contractual Workers	Arupara STP	5 th of July, 2019	6
2	Existing MPS Contractual Workers	Itchapur MPS	5 th of July, 2019	8
3	Existing Contractual Worker at Itchapur MPS	Round tank Road, Howrah	18 th of July, 2019	1
4	Existing Contractual Worker at Round Tank Lifting Station	Foreshore Road, Howrah	18 th of July, 2019	1
5	Existing Contractual Worker at BESU Lifting Station	BESU, Howrah	18 th of July, 2019	1
6	Joint Consultation between Existing Workers at Arupara STP and Lifting Stations and KMDA, VA Tech Wabag & ERM	Chittaranjan Bayam Samiti, Howrah	17 th of September 2019	25
7	Disclosure meeting with the Howrah Municipal Corporation – Urban Local Body (ULB)	Howrah Municipal Corporation (HMC) Office	12th November 2019	3
8	Information Disclosure Meeting with the local community and Affected Persons	Sreemoyee Road, Near BESU lifting station	23rd November 2019	11
9	Broad Community Support Consultation with the Affected shopkeepers and ward Councillor	College Road, near BESU lifting station	21st January 2020	15

SI No	Stakeholder Group	Location	Date	Number of Participants
	Total			71
	Baranagar STP			
10	Existing STP Contractual Workers	Baranagar STP	31 st of May, 2019 and 21 st of July, 2019	4
11	Existing MPS Contractual Workers	Baranagar – Kamarhati MPS	27 th of July, 2019	5
12	Vendors at Morning Market	GL Tagore Road	24 th of August, 2019	5
13	Teachers at Baba Sitaram Vidyapith Shiv Mandir High School and & SPS Upper Primary Hindi School	I &D 1, Hanuman Jute Mill Road	3 rd August, 2019	12
14	Baba Sitaram Vidyapith Temple	I &D 1, Hanuman Jute Mill Road	3 rd August, 2019	1
15	Bus Operators at 34 B Bus Stand	34 B Bus Stand at GL Tagore Road	24 th August, 2019	2
16	Electric Rickshaw Drivers	Near Dakshineswar Temple and Bus Stand	24 th of August, 2019	3
17	Consultation with KMDA Officials	Unnayan Bhavan, Salt Lake	24 th June, 2019	8
18	Joining Consultation with Existing Workers at Baranagar STP and MPS, along with KMDA, Va Tech Wabag and ERM	Baranagar – Kamarhati MPS	16 th of September, 2019	31
19	Information Disclosure Meeting with the officials of Baranagar Municipality and Ward Councilor to disclose about the KMDA project on the upgradation of the STP and sewerage system at Baranagar and Kamarhati Municipality	Baranagar Municipality Office	13 th November 2019	8
20	Information Disclosure Meeting with the local community and affected person communities where the sewer pipeline replacement work would be undertaken and at I&D locations	RKPD Road, Baranagar Municipality	23 rd November 2019	11
21	Broad Community Support Consultation with the Affected person	G.L.Tagore Road, Baranagar	21st January 2020	26

SI No	Stakeholder Group	Location	Date	Number of Participants
	Total			116
	Bally STP			
22	Existing Pump Operators Contractual Workers	Belur Lifting Station (LS)	21st June 2019	3
23	Existing Contractual Worker at Ghusuri Lifting Station and Golabari	Ghusuri Howrah Municipal Corporation	21st June 2019	4
24	Existing Contractual Worker at Bally Khal Lifting Station	N.K. Pal lane, Howrah	21st June 2019	3
25	Existing Contractual Worker at Salt Gola Lifting Station	Salt Gola, Howrah	5th July 2019	4
26	Consultation with Committee Members of the Jaganath Temple	Belur Panchanan Tala Jagannath temple	17th July, 2019	5
27	Consultation with Local Community residing near the Kona WSP	Ananda Nagar and Bhatta Nagar	22nd June 2019	2
28	Consultation with Local Market Users	Belur	27th August 2019	2
29	Consultation with Committee Members of the Temple	Bimal Ghat, Jay Bibi Road	24th August, 2019	2
30	Consultation with Block Development officer of Bally Jagacha Block	Block Development Office, Madhyapara, Ghosipara, Bally	28th August 2019	10
31	Consultation with Fishermen Groups at WSP Kona	Kona Waste Stabilization Pond, North Howrah, Bally	9th September, 2019	2
32	Consultation with Fishermen Groups at WSP Kona	Kona Waste Stabilization Pond, North Howrah, Bally	14th September, 2019	6
33	Consultation with Workers at Bally STP and Associated Facilities	Chittaranjan Bayam Samiti, Howrah	17th of September 2019	25
34	Disclosure meeting with the Howrah Municipal Corporation – Urban Local Body (ULB)	Howrah Municipal Corporation (HMC) Office	12th November 2019	3

SI No	Stakeholder Group	Location	Date	Number of Participants
35	Information Disclosure Meeting with the local community	B.K. Pal Temple Road, Kalachand Bazar	07th November 2019	11
36	Fishermen Groups at WSP Kona	Kona Waste Stabilization Pond, North Howrah, Bally	18th January 2020	8
37	Broad Community Support Consultation with the Affected fishermen Groups	Youth Club Office, Belur Panchanantala	22nd January 2020	5
	Total			95

5.4 Summary of the Stakeholder Engagement Undertaken for LRP Planning

The table below presents a summary of the consultations conducted with the PAPs at Baranagar, Bally and Arupara. Majority of the participants indicated that they would cooperate with the project activities. However, the main concerns expressed by the roadside vendors and kiosks are on the congestion that will be caused by the project activities. They also requested for information prior to the start of implementation works and also requested that the roads be repaired properly after the construction work. The fishermen cooperative members also expressed their support for the project as they view it as beneficial to the community. They however requested that they be informed in advance when the work starts. Please refer to **Table 5.5** for further details.

Table 5.5: Summary of Key Stakeholder Consultations

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Main Discussion Points	Consideration of Stakeholder Concerns in LRP
Baranagar			
1	Vendors at Morning Market <i>Location:</i> G.L Tagore Road <i>Date:</i> 24 th of August, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The morning market vendors at G.L Tagore Road situated near the gravity sewer line, expressed their concerns about the further congestion to be caused by the proposed works and even suggested that the work should be carried out at night. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was informed to the stakeholders that measures will be taken to ensure minimum disruption and impacts such as ensuring that work is carried out during hours with less traffic and during the night. The section on Impact Avoidance (<i>Section 6.4</i>) in the LRP has addressed this concern.
2	Bus Operators <i>Location:</i> 34B Bus Stand at GL Tagore Road <i>Date:</i> 24 th of August, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bus operators at 34B Bus Stand which is situated near GL Tagore Road have requested for intimation on the commencement of the proposed works so that they can rearrange the buses to another location, to avoid traffic disruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The disclosure plan as per this LRP and the detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has included mechanism for intimation and disclosure to the PAPs prior to the start of work.

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Main Discussion Points	Consideration of Stakeholder Concerns in LRP
3	<p>Electric Rickshaw Drivers <i>Location:</i> Dakshineswar Temple and Bus Stand <i>Date:</i> 24th of August, 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The electric rickshaw drivers situated near I&D 2 expressed their concern on the potential congestion and traffic disruption that will be caused by the proposed works in the area, as it is a congested area. The area is near the Dakshineswar temple, which is a temple visited by thousands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was informed to the stakeholders that measures will be taken to ensure minimum disruption and impacts such as ensuring that work is carried out during hours with less traffic and during the night. The section on Impact Avoidance in the LRP has addressed this concern.
4	<p>Consultation with the Women Members residing near Railway Colony <i>Location:</i> Railway Colony, RKPD Road <i>Date:</i> 11th of February, 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local community, primarily women, residing at the Dakhineswar Railway Quarters, which is situated near RKPD road reported that there is a manhole in the area which causes a lot of waterlogging in the area, mainly during the rainy season. The area gets waterlogged for a few hours and they indicated that this has led to many residents becoming ill with dengue and other water-borne diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was informed that the project will improve the sewerage infrastructure in the area.
5	<p>Consultation with the local community <i>Location:</i> Railway Colony, RKPD Road <i>Date:</i> 11th of February, 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultation was conducted with the local community residing at RKPD Road near the cycle stand, which also included the owner of the cycle stand. The RKPD road will be affected by the laying of the sewer pipelines. The residents and shop owners also reported that there is a brick sewer line situated below the shops and if any renovation works are required, they requested that machinery be utilised for minimum disruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residents were informed that any excavation work will be undertaken with a machine i.e. backhoe excavator to ensure minimum disruption.
Arupara			
6	<p>Consultation with Shop Owner near Lifting Station 1 <i>Location:</i> BESU , Swarnamoyee Road</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shop owners did not express any concerns with regard to the implementation of the project activities, as they believed that it is in the interest of the general public. 	N/A

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Main Discussion Points	Consideration of Stakeholder Concerns in LRP
	Date: 27th of August 2019		
	Bally		
7	<p>Consultation with Local Market Users Location: Belur Date: 27th August 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vendors expressed their willingness to cooperate during the implementation (construction) of the project. They expressed that the impact should be reduced to a minimum as possible. Further they requested that post digging and construction work completed, the road should be repaired accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was informed to the stakeholders that measures will be taken to ensure minimum disruption and impacts such as ensuring that work is carried out during hours with less traffic and during the night. The section on Impact Avoidance in the LRP has addressed this concern.
8	<p>Consultation with Affected Fishermen Groups at WSP Kona Location: Kona Waste Stabilization Pond, North Howrah, Bally Date: 9th September, 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishermen reported that though currently, they are not harvesting any fish from the WSP, however there are still remaining fish in the ponds. The fishermen expressed that they should be given the right to salvage the remaining fish before the work starts. In the case of any decision regarding infrastructural development and to be taken place in the WSP, the Panchayat Samiti and all the fishermen should be communicated to and informed immediately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The disclosure plan as per this LRP and the detailed SEP has included mechanism for intimation and disclosure to the PAPs prior to the start of work.
9	<p>Consultation with Fishermen Groups at WSP Kona Location: WSP Kona Date: 14th September 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They indicated that they have been facing a loss in the previous cycles and that they have also been utilizing their own funds for the cleaning of the chemicals present in the ponds. These chemicals were used by the previous group utilising the ponds, to increase the fish yield. Taking into consideration their already incurred losses, the groups thus shared their concerns about the current cycle, and particularly about not having received any intimation from either the Block Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This LRP includes information on the meetings conducted on July 28th 2020 and August 4th 2020, with the BDO specifying that the jurisdiction of the pond are to be handed over to KMDA.

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Main Discussion Points	Consideration of Stakeholder Concerns in LRP
		<p>Office or the Gram Panchayat authorities about the jurisdiction of the ponds being handed over to KMDA, and about the project as a whole. They therefore requested for immediate communication from the respective authorities about this new development.</p>	
10	<p>Consultation with Affected Persons at Panchanantala <i>Location: Panchanantala, Bally</i> <i>Date: 13th February, 2020</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The community perceived that the proposed project will improve the drainage system in the area and hopeful the issues of water logging will be resolved. They expressed cooperation for the project during construction period. ■ The community, however raised their concern that in the earlier construction work have causes damage to public utilities such as the drinking water pipelines. Therefore they urge that during replacement work, measure should be taken to avoid damage to public utilities. ■ The local community were told of the grievance mechanism and a toll numbers was shared with the community members in case of any grievances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It was informed to the stakeholders that measures will be taken to ensure minimum disruption and impacts such as ensuring that work is carried out during hours with less traffic and during the night. The section on Impact Avoidance in the LRP has addressed this concern.
Meeting with Authorities			
11	<p>Meeting with Block Development Office, Madhyapara, Ghosipara, Bally in presence of KMDA officials and GSPPL team <i>Date: 28th August 2019</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The WSP ponds fall under the Chokpara Anandanagar Gram Panchayat. The land of the WSP falls under KMDA but it has been handed over to Block Development Office under the order of the Ministry for promotion of pisciculture activity in the ponds. However under the administrative order, in future in case of any development/infrastructure work, the land will be handover back to KMDA by BDO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Main Discussion Points	Consideration of Stakeholder Concerns in LRP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In all the 6 ponds (2 Anaerobic, 2 facultative and 2 Maturation), fishing activity is allowed only in 4 ponds (maturation and facultative). Reportedly, no fishing activity is permitted inside the Anaerobic ponds due to the high content of BOD & COD thus the product is not safe for public consumption. <li>■ In the WSP ponds, fishing activity had been carried out for the last 20 years by the local from nearby the WSP location on a lease basis issued by the BDO. The WSP ponds have been lease out for fishing activity on a yearly basis. The lease was last renewed on the 31st March 2018 and since then the lease has not been renewed. Currently, the WSP pond is vacant and no fishing activity is undertaken inside the 6 WSP ponds. As a result, there will be no person to be affected on account of the proposed project. <li>■ In the future, if required, the lease will be renewed and fishing activity will resume only after the construction activities will be completed. <li>■ Fishing is reported to be carried out by the local as secondary livelihood activity and mainly for self-consumption, fishermen are not dependent on the ponds for their day-to-day earnings. Reportedly, as of the last lease record (document evidence will be shared by KMDA to ERM), the WSP has been leased out to 8-9 people to carry out fishing in the WSP ponds. <li>■ KMDA officials reported that lease has not been renewed and evident for the same will be provided as proof so that the project execution 	

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Main Discussion Points	Consideration of Stakeholder Concerns in LRP
		agency does not face any issues/problems in the future.	
12	<p>Meeting KMDA (Principal Secretary, CEO, Chief Engineer and Superintendent Engineer) and VA Tech Wabag <i>Date: 22nd January 2020</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The meeting was conducted to understand KMDA's views on the Bally Fishermen issues along with the approach related to reengagement of the existing workers. ■ KMDA in discussion with Bally Jagacha BDO and District Magistrate has confirmed that the all previous lease to the fishermen at Bally WSP has expired and the Bally WSP site right has been returned back to KMDA by Bally Jagacha BDO, which were entrusted to the Block Development Office by then KMWSA. ■ KMDA has also agreed to engage the existing workers at Baranagar and Arupara facility to their other set ups and GSPPL to take up the reengagement responsibility for the existing workers at Bally facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A
13	<p>Meeting between District Magistrate, WBSPMG, KMDA, VA Tech Wabag, NMCG and Fishermen Groups <i>Date: 28th July 2020</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ During the meeting held on 28th July, 2020, District Magistrate Howrah intimated the representatives of the fishermen groups about the upcoming project, which was welcomed by the fishermen group members with assurance to cooperate with the government agencies in execution of the project. The fishermen group members admitted that they have no legal claim on the WSP ponds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A
14	<p>Meeting between District Magistrate, Joint Secretary (Works), representatives of KMDA,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The meeting was conducted through video conferencing under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate that was attended by Joint Secretary (Works) and other representatives from KMDA representatives of fishermen group members, District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Main Discussion Points	Consideration of Stakeholder Concerns in LRP
	<p>Howrah BDO, NMCG and VA Tech Wabag <i>Date: 4th August 2020</i></p>	<p>Land and Land Reforms Officer, Howrah, BDO, Bally-Jagacha, representatives from NMCG and VA Tech Wabag. It was revealed during the meetings that on being informed of the proposed development by the Panchayat Samity in the beginning of 2020, the fishing groups made a final fish catch and no further fishing has been done since that time.</p>	

Table 5.6: Information Disclosure with ULB & Affected Persons

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Points of Discussion
1.	<p>Information Disclosure with Baranagar and Kamarhati Municipalities <i>Location:</i> Baranagar & Howrah Municipality <i>Date:</i> 13th November, 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The ERM team apprised the ULB officials about the potential short-term impacts particularly temporary income loss for roadside vendors and kiosks due to rehabilitation and laying of the sewer pipelines. A survey would be conducted to identify the potentially affected persons. The information on the affected persons will be further updated on finalisation of the design and detailed measurement survey. If any person/s is assessed to be impacted, he/she will be compensated for the loss as per the framework document. ■ The ULB members offered their support for the project and requested for information prior to commencement of project activities and also demanded that once the excavation works are completed, ■ They also requested that the roads should be repaired to their original state. They also requested that the STP project design as well as the timeline of the project to be shared with them before commencement of the construction work.
2.	<p>Information Disclosure with Howrah Municipal Corporation (HMC) <i>Location:</i> HMC <i>Date:</i> 18th November, 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The ERM team apprised the ULB officials that during the construction phase for the Arupara STP & Bally STP project, there will be some roadside kiosks and vendors who will be impacted by temporary income loss, due to the rehabilitation and relaying of the sewer pipelines. It was also informed that during construction, the fishermen undertaking fishing inside the WSP ponds will be impacted. Survey would be conducted to identify the potentially affected persons. ■ The HMC members present requested for information prior to the commencement of the project activities and also requested that once the excavation works are completed, the roads should be repaired to its original state. They also requested that the STP project design as well as the timeline of the project to be shared with them before commencement of the construction work.
3	<p>Information Disclosure with Baranagar Community <i>Location:</i> Baranagar <i>Date:</i> 23rd November, 2019</p>	<p>A disclosure meeting was conducted on the 23rd of November, 2019 between the community at Baranagar Municipality and ERM representatives, to disclose about the KMDA project on the upgradation of the STP and sewerage system at Baranagar and Kamarhati Municipalities. Disclosure meetings were also conducted the potentially affected persons and communities where the sewer pipeline replacement work would be undertaken and at I&D locations.</p> <p>The following are the main points discussed:</p>

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Points of Discussion
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The ERM team explained to the community about the purpose of the disclosure meeting and explained about the proposed upgradation works. ■ The team further highlighted that there will be potential temporary impacts particularly related to access disruption and temporary livelihood loss during the laying or replacement of the sewer pipelines. They were also informed that a livelihood support is being considered, based on their daily income, only for the period of disruption (when they will be unable to run their business). ■ The community members have expressed their support for the project as they view it as beneficial to the community. They however requested that they be informed in advance when the work starts. ■ Some members also suggested that once the road work has completed, the roads should be repaired accordingly. The indicated that in the past, certain upgradation works which involved excavation work were not completely repaired, which therefore caused some inconvenience. ■ They also suggested that proposed works be conducted in the evenings/ night, to prevent access disruption to the inhabitants. ■ The members mentioned that since the project is in the public interest, they support the project activities.
4	<p>Information Disclosure with Arupara Community Location: BESU, Arupara Date: 23rd November, 2019</p>	<p>A disclosure meeting was conducted on the 23rd of November, 2019 between the community at Howrah Municipal Corporation (HMC) and ERM representatives, to disclose about the KMDA project on the upgradation of the STP and sewerage system at HMC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The members present include the potentially affected persons, near the BESU Lifting Stations, where the sewer pipeline replacement work would be undertaken. ■ The ERM team explained to the community about the purpose of the disclosure meeting and explained about the proposed upgradation works. ■ The ERM team further highlighted that there will be potential temporary impacts particularly related to access disruption and temporary livelihood loss during the laying or replacement of the sewer pipelines. ■ The community members present at the meeting indicated that they were not previously aware of the proposed works

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Points of Discussion
		<p>but they indicated that they will cooperate with the project activities as they view it as beneficial to the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ They however requested that they be informed about the implementation works in advance, and requested that the work be completed in a manner where there is minimum access disruption.
5	<p>Information Disclosure with Bally Community Location: Panchanantala, Bally Date: 7th November, 2019</p>	<p>A disclosure meeting was conducted on the 7th of November, 2019 between communities and ERM representatives, to disclose about the KMDA project and where the sewer pipeline replacement work would be undertaken.</p> <p>The following are the main points discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The ERM team explained to the community residing in Panchanantala about the purpose of the disclosure meeting and explained about the proposed upgradation works. ■ The team further disclosed on the work to be undertaken to improve the existing sewerage line Bally and surrounding area. ■ The community were informed of the traffic disruption during the construction and replacement work to be carried out along the road stretches. ■ The team further highlighted that there will be potential temporary impacts particularly related to access disruption and temporary livelihood loss during the laying or replacement of the sewer pipelines. ■ The community were also informed that livelihood support is being considered, for the impact caused by the project. The livelihood support amount for the affected shops will be based on their daily income. ■ The community members have expressed their support for the project as they view it as beneficial to the community. They however requested that they be informed in advance when the work starts and suggested that construction work should be carried out during the night to avoid and minimise the disruption to the local community and commercial establishments/vendors. ■ Some members also suggested that once the road work has completed, the roads should be repaired accordingly. The indicated that in the past, certain upgradation works which involved excavation work were not completely repaired, which therefore caused some inconvenience.

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Points of Discussion
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The members mentioned that since the project is in the public interest, they support the project activities.
6	<p>Information Disclosure with Fishermen Community Location: Panchanantala, Bally Date: 12th November, 2019</p>	<p>A disclosure meeting was conducted on the 12th of November, 2019 between affected fishermen and ERM representatives, to disclose about the KMDA project and work would be undertaken. The following are the main points discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The team informed the affected cooperative societies that 2 ponds will be affected on account of the construction of the STP facility. About 30% of each of the affected ponds will be taken for the proposed work. ■ The groups' members informed to have carried out fishing inside the WSP ponds from 2017 and that yearly payment for leasing out the pond is paid to the respective BDO. The group members are aware about the project. They further expressed that the work to be undertaken for the improvement of these Ponds and also the modification of MPS is in the interest of the community ■ The team further disclose that there will be impact on the fishing activity carried out inside the WSP, particularly in two ponds where the proposed STP facility will be constructed. The team further highlighted that there will be potential temporary impacts particularly related to access disruption and temporary livelihood loss during the laying or replacement of the sewer pipelines. ■ The community were also informed that a livelihood support is being considered, for the impact caused by the project. The livelihood support amount for the affected fishermen will be considered based on their income from the fishing activity etc. ■ The community members have expressed their support for the project as they view it as beneficial to the community. They however requested that they be informed in advance when the work starts. ■ The members mentioned that since the project is in the public interest, they support the project activities.

5.5 Brief Engagement Plan for LRP

Engagement of stakeholders is crucial for the successful implementation of the LRP as well as for the overall implementation of the proposed project which has been detailed below.

It may be noted that a standalone SEP has also been developed for the entire project activity and the detailed stakeholder engagement aspects can be referred from the standalone document.

Table 5.7: Brief Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Purpose of Engagement	Stakeholder Group Concerned	Method of Engagement	Timeline
During preparation of the LRP	Affected Persons	Focus group Discussion	Once during the initial assessment
Information of the intended LR activities	Affected Persons	Public meeting	Once after finalization of the approved LR activities
	Municipality (ULB) offices	One on one meeting	Prior initiation of the implementation of the LR activities
Disclosure of LRP	Affected Persons	Public Notice in GSPPL site office, including each STP location.	Prior initiation of the implementation of the LR activities
	Municipality (ULB) offices	Public meeting	
Address Grievances	Affected Persons Municipality (ULB) offices	Written, In-person visits and Telephonically	Entire stages of LRP planning and implementation

6. PROJECT IMPACTS

This section establishes the potential impacts that will be caused on account of the proposed project for Upgradation of the STPs at Mathkal that falls under Baranagar, Kamarhati and Baranagar Municipality, Bally and Arupara under Howrah Municipal Corporation. The impacts have been identified based on the multiple site assessment, joint visits and discussion with the project owner (KMDA) and Project Concessionaire.

The nature of the proposed project in all the three sites involve construction of new STP, laying of rising mains, replacement of gravity sewer line, renovation and desilting of gravity sewer lines. Demolition of the existing structure will take place only in Baranagar project site.

This section screens and assesses the impact linked to the construction of new STP, laying of rising main, replacement of gravity sewer line and renovation of existing sewer line. Impacts are identified and predicted based on the analysis of the information collected from the following:

- Project information (as outlined in Section 1);
- Socio-economic profile of the affected community (as outlined in Section 4);
- Site assessment and stakeholder consultation along the project's footprint.

In all the three sites, the major impacts identified are provided in **Section 4**. The section also discusses the impact avoidance measures proposed to be adopted in order to minimize potential impacts. The impact assessment however has limitation in terms of getting information due to absence of a detailed design and details measurement survey (DMS) from the project concessionaire.

6.1 Summary of the Impacts

A brief summary of the different categories of impacts is provided in **Table 6.1** below

Table 6.1: Summary of the Project Impacts

Type of Project Impacts	Project Location	No of Project Impacted Person	Remark
Physical Displacement	Arupara	Nil	Physical displacement will not take place, based on the preliminary site assessments conducted.
	Bally		
	Baranagar		
Temporary Income Loss (The exact nature of impact can be ascertained during the detail design and DMS stage.)	Arupara	13 PAPs (surveyed) and 10 shops were found closed	These are shops operating near the RoW of the project footprint.
	Bally	24 PAPs (surveyed) and 10 shops were found closed	These comprises of kiosks, roadside vendors and any other non-title holder shops.
	Baranagar	35 PAPs	These comprises of commercial structure, non-title holder shops and cycle stand.
Permanent loss of income to the fishing groups	Bally	46 members and 14 workers	Fishing activities will not be allowed in the waste stabilisation ponds to meet the standards of

Type of Project Impacts	Project Location	No of Project Impacted Person	Remark
			treated discharge water quality specified in the Concession Agreement with GSPPL. This will trigger livelihood loss for all 46 fishermen from four groups and the 14 fish farm workers.

Table 6.2 presents a summary of the project components including the number of PAHs and affected structures.

Table 6.2: Project Components & Number of PAHs

Project Location	Project Component & Location	No. of PAHs	No. of Affected Structures
Baranagar	Replacement of Gravity Sewer Line <i>Location: R.K.P.D Road</i>	19	15
	Replacement of Gravity Sewer Line <i>Location: Gopal Lal Tagore Road</i>	14	14
	<i>Location: Rabindra Nath Tagore Road</i>	2	2
Arupara	Replacement of Rising Main at BESU Lifting Station <i>Location: Swarnamoyee Road and Botanical Garden Road</i>	13	13 ¹⁶
Bally	Gravity Sewer Line at Lifting Station 4 <i>Location: B.K Pal Temple Road</i>	22	22 ¹⁷
	Gravity Sewer Line at Outfall 2 <i>Location: Jaya Bibi Road (Bimal Ghat)</i>	2	1
Total		72	67

6.2 Access Disruption

The proposed project will entail access disruption during the laying of the new rising mains, gravity sewer lines, desilting work and replacement of sewer lines. The access disruption is expected to be for approximately three days for the individual stretch of work, based on the discussion with GSPPL project team. Reportedly, the alignment of the gravity sewer lines are located in the middle of the road, however, there will be access disruption for shops and residential structures located near the RoW of the existing sewer alignment during replacement work. The impact will trigger disruption along the congested residential places, market area and heavy-traffic area. The access disruption in all the three sites will be temporary in nature, mainly during the construction stage. **Table 6.3** provides an overview of the locations

¹⁶ 10 shops were found closed during the LRP survey

¹⁷ 10 shops were found closed during the LRP survey

that will potentially cause access disruption during the replacement of sewer lines and summaries the different works related to replacement, new laying and desilting of sewer pipelines to be undertaken at Arupara, Bally and Baranagar locations and the potential impacts anticipated due to the excavation of the trenches for replacement of pipelines and the existing road widths.

Table 6.3: Potential Areas that will be facing Access Disruption

Project Facility	Location of the Impacts	Road Width (in Feet /meter)
Arupara	Swarnamoyee Road	8-10 ft. (2.44 – 3.04 m)
	College Ghat Road	14 ft. (4.27 m)
Bally	BOC Ground Road	12-14 ft. (3.66 – 4.27 m)
	Temple Road (Mahendra Bagchi Road)	15 ft. (4.57 m)
	Lalababu Sahar Road	8-10 ft. (2.44 – 3.04 m)
	Ramlochan Shaire Street	8-10 ft. (2.44 – 3.04 m)
	Panchanantala	12-15 ft. (3.66 – 4.57 m)
	Jaya Bibi Road	15-18 ft. (4.57 – 5.49 m)
	Golabari	15-16 ft. (4.57 – 4.88 m)
	Salt Gola	20-22 ft. (6.09 – 6.70 m)
Baranagar	Gopal Lal Tagore Road	18-20 ft. (5.49 – 6.09 m)
	RN Tagore Road	12-16 ft. (3.66 – 4.88 m)
	B.N Mukherjee Road	6-8 ft. (1.83 – 2.44 m)
	Northern Park Road	10 ft. (3.04 m)

Source: Observation during Joint Site Visit between VA Tech Wabag and ERM

Table 6.4: Sewer Line Replacement, Renovation, & Desilting

Location	Type of Sewer	Route Location/ Name of Location	Width Of Road in Feet	Ownership of Road	Dia Pipe to be laid (In mm)	Length of pipe to be Laid (in Mtr)	Work to be carried out	ROW (Width) for Trench (in mm)	Remarks
Arupara	Rising Main-BESU	Botanical Garden Road	14 ft.	PWD/ MNC	700	700	Replacement	1200	The proposed work will impact the roadside vendors and kiosk operating their units
	Gravity Main	Laxmi Narayan Tola Road		PWD/ MNC	700	107	Replacement	1200	
	Gravity Main	Laxmi Narayan Tola Road		PWD/ MNC	800	150	Replacement	1200	
	Gravity Main	GKWL Premises		PWD/ MNC	1000	546	Replacement	1500	No major impact anticipated. The work will be undertaken inside the existing sewer pipelines.
	Gravity Main	<i>Stretches not identified yet</i>			700	161	Desilting		
	Gravity Main				800	225	Desilting		
	Gravity Main				1000	818	Desilting		
	Gravity Main	Kamardanga Road		PWD/ MNC	2750	600	Renovation		
Bally	Gravity Main	Salkia School Road		PWD/ MNC	600	657	Replacement	1000	No Major Impact
	Gravity Main	BOC Ground (Outfall)	12-14 ft.	PWD/ MNC	250	260	Replacement	800	
	Gravity Main	DAWS Temple Road (Rashbari Ghat Outfall)	15 ft.	PWD/ MNC	300	430	Replacement	800	
	Gravity Main	Lalbabu Saire Road (Outfall)	8-10 ft.	PWD/ MNC	300	600	Replacement	800	The proposed work will impact the roadside vendors and
	Gravity Main	Ramlochan Saire Street (Outfall)	8-10 ft.	PWD/ MNC	300	750	Replacement	800	

Location	Type of Sewer	Route Location/ Name of Location	Width Of Road in Feet	Ownership of Road	Dia Pipe to be laid (In mm)	Length of pipe to be Laid (in Mtr)	Work to be carried out	ROW (Width) for Trench (in mm)	Remarks
	Rising Main-LS-4	B K Paul Temple Road (Panchanantala LS 4)	12-15 ft.	PWD/ MNC	300	900	Replacement	800	kiosk operating their units along these road stretches
	Gravity Main	Jaya Bibi Road (Outfall)	15-18 ft.	PWD/ MNC	300	820	Replacement	800	
	Rising Main-LS-6	Golabari Ghat Road (Golabari LS6)	15-16 ft.	PWD/ MNC	350	160	Replacement	800	
	Rising Main-LS-5	Kings Road (Salt Gola LS5)	20-22 ft.	PWD/ MNC	250	160	Replacement	600	
	Gravity Main	<i>Stretches not identified yet</i>			300	210	Desilting		No major impact anticipated. The work will be undertaken inside the existing sewer pipelines.
	Gravity Main				375	690	Desilting		
	Gravity Main				450	1860	Desilting		
	Gravity Main				525	501	Desilting		
	Gravity Main				600	1591	Desilting		
	Gravity Main				675	2110	Desilting		
	Gravity Main				750	899	Desilting		
	Rising Main-LS-2		Belur Math LS2 (Pal Ghat Lane)		PWD/ MNC	450	46	Replacement	
	Rising Main-MPS	Bhat para (Kona MPS) Only Road Crossing		Local Panchayat	1000	30	Replacement	1500	The proposed work will impact the roadside

Location	Type of Sewer	Route Location/ Name of Location	Width Of Road in Feet	Ownership of Road	Dia Pipe to be laid (In mm)	Length of pipe to be Laid (in Mtr)	Work to be carried out	ROW (Width) for Trench (in mm)	Remarks	
Baranagar	Gravity Main	Dunlop more to NP Dutta Road (Gopal Tagore Road)	18-20 ft.	PWD/ MNC	500	550	Replacement	1000	vendors and kiosk operating their units along these road stretches	
	Gravity Main	Dunlop more to NP Dutta Road (Gopal Tagore Road)	18-20 ft.	PWD/ MNC	600	260	Replacement	1000		
	Gravity Main	Dunlop more to NP Dutta Road (Gopal Tagore Road)	18-20 ft.	PWD/ MNC	700	760	Replacement	1200		
	Gravity Main	Dunlop more to NP Dutta Road (Gopal Tagore Road)	18-20 ft.	PWD/ MNC	800	1035	Replacement	1200		
	Gravity Main	Dunlop more to MPS (BT Road)		PWD/ MNC	900	1000	Replacement	1500	No Major Impact anticipated	
	Gravity Main	Military Barrack to MPS		PWD/ MNC	900	1845	Replacement	1500		
	Rising Main- MPS	MPS to STP (Narendra Das Nagar)		PWD/ MNC	900	2700	Replacement	1500		
	Gravity Main	Dakhineswar bus stand to military barrack		PWD/ MNC	200	430	New Line	600		
	Gravity Main	Loot Bagan to Military Barrack			500	258.24	Desilting			No Major Impact
	Gravity Main	Loot Bagan to Military Barrack			600	120.64	Desilting			

Location	Type of Sewer	Route Location/ Name of Location	Width Of Road in Feet	Ownership of Road	Dia Pipe to be laid (In mm)	Length of pipe to be Laid (in Mtr)	Work to be carried out	ROW (Width) for Trench (in mm)	Remarks
	Gravity Main	Loot Bagan to Military Barrack			700	714.88	Desilting		
	Gravity Main	Loot Bagan to Military Barrack			800	128	Desilting		
	Gravity Main	Dunlop more to MPS (BT Road)			900	1337.6	Desilting		

Source: Data received from GSPPL, Dated 29th January 2020

6.3 Loss of Structure

The proposed project will affect one cattle shed structure located within the project footprint in Jayabibi road (Bimal Ghat), which has encroached on the public road RoW. This structure which has an area of 80 sq. ft., is rented by two individuals. Reportedly, this structure belongs to a temple situated adjacently and has been in existence since 1970. Consultations with the cattle shed attendant revealed that the land where the shed is located belongs to the Land Ports Authority of India. The shed is being utilised by two members residing nearby, who are earning approximately Rs. 400 to 500 per day and they operate from 5 am to 7 pm. During the joint visit with GSPPL team, it was reported that the proposed upgradation works will not cause any impact to the existing cattle shed structure. However the exact nature of the impact could not be ascertained as the design is yet to be finalized.

During the excavation work, the cattle shed may potentially be affected. However, the project concessionaire reported that appropriate mitigation measures will be taken to ensure that no damage to structure occur during the construction work.

Figure 6.1 Structural Impact on Cattle Shed in Bally



6.4 Livelihood Based Impacts

6.4.1 Loss of Income for Roadside Vendors and Workers engaged by the entity

Roadside vendors and shops who are operating their businesses near the RoW of the existing trunk sewer line will be impacted by temporary income loss due to laying of gravity sewer line. During the construction period, street vendors, roadside vendors and kiosks (comprising of non-titleholders), operating their businesses near the project footprint will face temporary closure during the construction period. As reported by the concessionaire during site assessment dated 22nd January 2020, the replacement work for sewer pipeline for each 25 m stretch will take a maximum of three days. This includes excavation of trenches, laying of pipeline and backfilling with earth and sand. GSPPL will be responsible for restoration of the excavated roads to its original state. These affected units are mainly petty shops such as fruit and vegetable sellers, tea and local food vendors, as well as fish and meat vendors.

As per the socio-economic survey, a total of 72 PAPs (out of which five are helpers) will face temporary income loss. The average monthly income of the affected shops ranges between INR 6000 to INR 20000. Only seven (7) out of 67 affected shops (surveyed during socio-economic study) have their monthly

income above INR 20,000 (two PAPs are earning INR 28,000 per month, four PAPs are earning INR 30,000 per month and one fish monger earns INR 60,000 per month). 20 shops which include 10 shops in Arupara and 10 shops in Baranagar were closed during the time the socio-economic survey was carried out.

In addition to the roadside vendors, the socio-economic survey carried out by ERM for LRP planning reveals that a total of five workers who are employed by the owners of the shops such as tea stall and local food stall will face income loss, due to temporary shut down during the construction period. A summary of the affected roadside vendors is provided in **Table 6.5** below.

Table 6.5: Temporary Income Loss

Project Location	Category	No. of PAHs	Nature of Ownership
Baranagar	Roadside vendors	35	Non-title holders
Arupara	Roadside vendors	13	Non-title holders
Bally	Roadside vendors	24	Non-title holders
TOTAL		72	

Source: Socio-economic Survey for LRP

As per the design shared by the concessionaire, the diameter of the sewer ranges from 200 mm to 1000 mm, of which nearly 51% of the sewers have a size between 200 mm and 700 mm. The sewers line will be laid based on the depth of existing sewer line which is approximately 1.5m to 2 m depth. Though excavation work will partially affect the road, however as observed during the site assessment, these road stretches are highly congested, therefore the vendors operating their businesses in these areas are likely face inconvenience and disruption. **Table 6.3** above provides an overview of the proposed work for replacement and renovation of sewer lines. The impacts identified are mainly due to the replacement and renovation of the sewer pipelines. No impacts related to desilting work are envisaged.

6.4.2 Loss of Fishing Ponds and Income Loss for Fishermen

The Bally Sewage Treatment Plant is proposed to be constructed in the reclaimed area of the existing Kona WSP, utilizing part of the facultative and anaerobic ponds. During the screening and scoping visit, it has been found that the WSP where the STP is proposed to be constructed, is being used by fishermen cooperative groups. GSPPL as the Concessionaire for the proposed 62 MLD sewage treatment facility (40 MLD STP and 22 MLD WSP) located at Chamrail Gram Panchayat area under Bally-Jagacha Block in district of Howrah, has the strict mandate to ensure the treated discharge water quality from both 40 MLD STP and 22 MLD WSP complies with the standards stipulated under the Concession Agreement with KMDA in place.

6.4.2.1 Loss of Fishing Ponds

The treated discharge quality per Concession Agreement has to meet the presently enforced effluent discharge standards for Sewage Treatment Plants as outlined under Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2017. GSPPL is of the opinion that continuing fish farming activity in the WSP ponds will increase and impact the organic loading in the WSP through application of fish feed and other chemicals in the form of disinfectant or growth medicines and will thus ultimately impact the mandate of the treated discharge quality from the WSP against the stipulated standard. Therefore, GSPPL has decided on not allowing any fish farming activity in the Bally WSP area from the date of official handover

of the Site by KMDA to the Concessionaire. This will trigger livelihood loss for all 46 fishermen from four fishing cooperative groups and the 14 fish farm workers.

Figure 6.2 Diagrammatic Representation of WSP Fishing Pond



Source: Stakeholder Consultation with Fishermen Cooperative, dated 18th January 2020

6.4.2.2 Income Loss for Fishermen

Reportedly, before fish farming in the WSP ponds the fishermen were engaged in other occupations; some were engaged in the business of supply of construction materials while for some fishing was the primary occupation. Consultation with the fisheries group representatives revealed that 3-4 persons were engaged in other fishing activities elsewhere, but not in the WSP pond, and were also engaged as daily labourers, fish mongers and truck helpers etc. Consultation with fisheries group representatives further revealed that when they got a chance to engage in fishing activities at the WSP as a cooperative effort, they then took up this opportunity. The fisheries group representatives further revealed that the fishermen groups have been undertaking fishing in the WSP for the last three to four years; they were engaged based on leased arrangements from the years 2016-17 to 2017-18. It was reported by the fishermen that the fishing activity at the WSP was conducted on rain-fed water, reportedly since the Kona Pumping Station had been in a defunct state for the last three to four years.

Two meetings were held under Chairmanship of the District Magistrate, Howrah involving representation from WBSPMG, KMDA, VA Tech WABAG and NMCG on 28th July 2020 and 4th August 2020 respectively. Representatives of the fishermen groups engaged in fish farming activities with temporary lease in the waste stabilization ponds were also invited.

During the meeting held on 28th July, 2020, District Magistrate Howrah intimated the representatives of the fishermen groups about the upcoming project, which was welcomed by the fishermen group members with assurance to cooperate with the government agencies in execution of the project. The fishermen group members admitted that they have no legal claim on the WSP ponds. It was also clarified by the

BDO- Bally Jagacha that only four fishing cooperatives were engaged in fishing at the WSPs through a lease process with the Panchayat Samity and that the lease agreement was discontinued in 2018.

Thereafter, a second meeting was held on 4th August, 2020 through video conferencing under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate that was attended by Joint Secretary (Works) and other representatives from KMDA representatives of fishermen group members, District Land and Land Reforms Officer, Howrah, BDO, Bally-Jagacha, representatives from NMCG and VA Tech Wabag. The government wanted to clarify the status of the commercial lease agreement – the fishermen group heads/members present confirmed that the last formal agreement for undertaking fishing at the STP site was valid for the tenure of 2017 – 18. Thereafter, though one of the fishing groups showed interest in renewing the lease in September, 2019 by making a part submission of the lease money, the agreement was not mutually formalized by the concerned parties (Maa Ganga Fishery and Jagacha Panchayat Samity). Fishing group members pointed out that they have continued with the fishing practice till January, 2020 in spite of there being no lease agreement – the reason, being that they had not received any formal communication to discontinue the activity till then. However, on being informed of the proposed development by the Panchayat Samity in the beginning of 2020, they have made a final fish catch and no further fishing has been done since that time.

While fishing in the form of cooperatives has been carried out for the past 3-4 years, fishing was also carried out prior to the engagement of the present co-operatives, by informal groups for over 20 years; the details of these informal groups however cannot be ascertained.

Over the past 20 years (prior to the engagement of the four fishing cooperatives), the leasing out process to the fishermen groups was usually done through a tendering/ term lease process, one which was not very strictly followed as the process was always influenced by political dynamics of the then political regime. Earlier the fishermen groups were close to then ruling party/political regime. Similarly, the co-operative groups who were fishing in the ponds for the past 3-4 years through the lease agreement with the Panchayat Samity (prior to handover of WSP to KMDA), were close to current ruling party/political regime.

As clarified by the BDO during the meeting conducted on 28th July, 2020 and subsequent meeting on 4th August, 2021, only four fishing cooperatives were engaged in fishing at the WSPs through a lease process with the Panchayat Samity, therefore the LRP is only considering the four cooperatives along with the fish farm workers as PAHs.

6.4.2.3 Livelihood Scenario after Cessation of Fishing Activities at WSP

On being asked about their present livelihood status since fishing at the WSP ceased in January 2020, several of the members stated that they are pursuing alternative livelihood options that are opportunity-driven and many have returned to their previous occupations such as engaging in supply of construction materials, drivers and fish mongers. Thus, the fact that there would be a total livelihood loss was not brought forward by any of the group head or members. The group head/ members pointed out that they would currently not claim any stake in the ponds for continuing fishing activities – they understand that the land would be used for the government's STP project and they would be keen to support the project from their side(s). The minutes of the two meetings are appended in **Appendix F**.

Given the above scenario, fishing activities will not be allowed in the waste stabilization ponds to meet the standards of treated discharge water quality specified in the Concession Agreement with GSPPL.

This will trigger livelihood loss for all 46 fishermen from 4 groups and the 14 workers engaged by the fishing groups.

6.4.3 Income Loss for Fish-farm Workers

A total of 14 fish farm workers were engaged by the two fishing groups for carrying out aquaculture activities (breeding, feeding fish, application of medicines, cleaning ponds, harvest fish when ready for sale, assist in loading the harvested fish stocks for transporting to market etc.) in the WSP; out of the total, 10 are workers and 4 are security guards. The income received by the fish farm workers for such work ranges from INR 6000 to INR 10000 per month. These workers were engaged on a monthly basis.

6.4.4 Income Loss for Existing Workers

At present, there are total of 126 contractual workers employed at the Baranagar, Bally, Arupara STP and their associated facilities, who are engaged under different contracting agencies. Reportedly these workers have been engaged for approximately 20-25 years. In absence of actual agreement in place between the O&M Agencies and KMDA, the date of expiry of the contract between them could not be ascertained.

The concern related to the contractual workers had been in discussed between the NMCG, KMDA and the Concessionaire. In the second Review Meeting on the progress of achievement of conditions precedent by the stakeholders of Howrah, Bally and Baranagar and Kamarhati STP Projects under HAM held on 22nd October 2019 under the chairmanship of Director General, NMCG, the employability of the workers deployed by KMDA for the operating facilities was discussed. It was decided that a consultative meeting would be conducted by KMDA and the Concessionaire with the existing workers and a necessary action plan would be submitted to the lender (IFC).

Additionally on 22nd October, 2019, the Concessionaire held a meeting with the Chief Executive Officer, KMDA on 27th November, 2019, following which the Concessionaire (VA Tech Wabag) submitted a letter number KMDA-NMCG/Proj/016/19-20 dated 27th November, 2019. Issues related to the existing workers were discussed and the letter mentions that, Wabag shall facilitate re-engagement of around 25 numbers of existing workers and that KMDA to identify alternate sites for rest of them from the list of workers provided by KMDA. KMDA was requested to kindly advice the concerned workers to provide age/ identify proof for the chosen ones.

Based on the meetings held on 10th February, 2020 between KMDA and GSPPL and subsequently on 14th February, 2020, regarding the discussion held on re-engagement of the existing contracted workers, as a mitigation measure it was decided by KMDA that GSPPL will be responsible for re-engaging 32 existing contracted workers from Bally MPS and the other linked facilities, while KMDA will re-deploy the rest of the existing contracted workers from Arupara and Baranagar facilities to other facilities of KMDA. The list of the existing contractual workers are attached as **Appendix C**.

6.5 Impact Avoidance

IFC PS 5 emphasizes on avoidance or to minimize involuntary resettlement impacts to the extent possible. The following sub-section discusses the different avoidance and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

6.5.1 Impact Minimization and Mitigation Measures

The Concessionaire is currently in the process of finalizing the design for the proposed project. The project footprint and RoW for the proposed project have considered the following impact avoidance and minimization measures:

For Replacement and Renovation of Sewer Pipeline:

- Earth excavation work will be undertaken by machine (backhoe excavator) and will include danger lighting and using sight rails and barricades, Signage of retro-reflective sheet of high intensity grade. The work will also be supplemented manually where there is no proper working area (e.g., very narrow streets, crowded market place) for the backhoe excavators. Necessary precautions such as bracing / shoring in the trench will be provided for excavated trenches.
- To minimise/reduce the social impact, the concessionaire will carry out construction during off-hours of business that is, from 1:00 pm to next day morning 6:00am, on an average 16 hours of daily work. This is in particular for the morning market stretch.
- The replacement and trench excavation work at one location will be carried out at a maximum stretch of 20-25 m and the total time taken is 10-12 hr. This includes excavation, laying and backfilling. This approach will ensure that within a day, the entire 20-25 m trenches can be dug, pipe laid and backfilled.
- The concessionaire will also reuse the excavated soil for refilling the trench after replacing the sewer and therefore residual soil after pipe laying and refilling is not significant.
- For minimizing disruption and congestion for roadside vendors and pedestrians, the concessionaire has put in place measures that the contractor shall at all times carry out work on the road in a manner creating minimum interference to the flow of traffic, while ensuring satisfactory execution. The arrangement for traffic during construction shall be in accordance with the Traffic Safety Management Plan (TSMP). The traffic arrangement during the construction phase shall be so as to ensure that:
 - a. Road users are accommodated through and around the construction zones safely with minimum of delays;
 - b. Where construction activities are taking place at multiple sites along the same or on parallel routes, construction activity and the movement of road users is coordinated to ensure that the total delay along the route or on signed alternative routes is within acceptable limits;
 - c. In the urban environment, works requiring partial road closures on alternative routes should be phased, where possible, so that they are not undertaken at the same time.
- KMDA and the Concessionaire (GSPPL) have adopted measures that in case of any major economic displacement, design optimization is to be considered. New land and right-of-way acquisition will be avoided and there will be no physical displacements.
- The concessionaire will consider feasible technology to minimise economic or livelihood disruption during replacement and renovation of trunk sewer line. Moreover, in the case of any potential displacement, KMDA and Concessionaire will reassess the scope of work ¹⁸ to avoid large scale disruption and displacement.

¹⁸ In an event where the initial scope of work is replacement of sewer line, will involve large scale displacement/disruption, the scope of work will be re-assessed and instead a feasible technology will be adopted or possibility changing the scope of work for e.g.

- The design for the sewers line will be laid based on the depth of the existing sewer lines which is approximately 1.5m to 2m depth and the diameter of sewer line ranges from 200 mm to 1000 mm, of which nearly 51% of the sewers are of size between 200 mm and 700 mm. Therefore the width of the trench excavation along the roads will vary from 0.8 m to 1.5 m and the depth varies from a minimum of 1.5 m to 2 m or as per the existing laid pipe line. This will minimize disruption.

6.5.2 Avoidance of Impacts to Indigenous Communities

The project's area of influence does not have any vulnerable social groups that may be considered as ethnic minorities or indigenous. Based on a secondary review of census data, ethnicity profile of the households surveyed and consultations; no specific indigenous community are within the project footprint.

scope of work to be revised to desilting instead of replacement depending on the nature of the existing sewerage system to avoid any potential loss,

7. LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

The LRP has been developed based on the international safeguards standards (IFC) for resettlement and rehabilitation and in alignment with the Environmental and Social Management Framework for National Mission for Clean Ganga, (updated in November 2019). The proposed resettlement assistance in the entitlement matrix has been considered based on the information gathered onsite during multiple site visits. The LRP is prepared based on the policy framework laid down in the LRF. The LRP will be updated based on final design and detail measurement survey (DMS) and implemented by the Concessionaire (GSPPL).

7.1 About Project Impacts

The project is expected to have short term impacts and will not cause any physical displacement to the roadside shops, vendors, kiosks where sewer pipeline rehabilitation, replacement or desilting work will be undertaken in all the three sites.

At the Bally STP which is the most sensitive of the 3 project locations, the total affected population is 222, which includes 46 members of fishermen groups and 14 fish farm workers losing permanent income from fish farming undertaken at the WSP. The affected fishermen will be economically displaced.

7.2 Core Safeguard Principles for Involuntary Resettlement

The core safeguard principles that would govern the involuntary resettlement impacts of the project are as follows:

- Use of Government land: wherever possible the project will try to use government land, for avoidance of involuntary land acquisition and physical displacement (including non-title holders occupying government land). (The existing facilities pumping stations, STPs to be constructed, I&Ds are all on KMDA owned land and the sewer pipelines will be laid within RoWs of government owned lands.)
- Maintaining the social and economic status of families: the LRP is based on the principle that there should be minimal possible negative impacts on the livelihoods of the affected families. Where impact is unavoidable, the LRP should attempt to ensure that affected families are able to maintain the same social and economic status as they did before displacement. Affected families will be provided appropriate livelihood support.
- Vulnerable groups: Vulnerable groups, including households headed by women, the elderly, the differentially able, and indigenous groups, those without legal title to land and property, and those living below poverty line (BPL) will be given special assistance to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor to at least national minimum standards and also ensure their participation in the consultation process.
- Eligibility of Non-title Holders: Ensure that affected persons (income loss) without titles or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and livelihood support for loss of non-land assets. Absence of formal title to land should not be a bar to policy entitlements.

- Preparation and Disclosure of LRP: The LRP for the project detailing the entitlements of PAPs the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule will be prepared and disclosed with the PAPs and other stakeholders.
- Unanticipated Impacts: During implementation, each location should be screened prior to commencement of physical works and impacts identified. If there are unanticipated impacts in sections of the pipeline works or locations not previously assessed or new impacts arising, the livelihood restoration plan should be updated, and submitted to IFC prior to any impacts caused for approval.
- No ground clearance or civil works should take place in any sections where there are involuntary resettlement impacts unless the LRP or updated LRP is cleared by IFC, disclosed to affected people and on IFC websites and livelihood support is paid.

7.3 Eligibility Criteria

The LRP recognises both the titleholders and non-titleholders, eligible for receiving livelihood support and resettlement assistance under the proposed project, will cover all affected persons losing business or income entirely or partly; this will include:

- All affected persons who lost assets/income in their entirety or in part, and have a formal legal rights/titles;
- All affected persons who lost assets/income in their entirety or in part, without any formal legal rights/titles;
- vulnerable households, defined as poor households including women-headed households and households below the poverty line as determined by the state;¹⁹
- Temporary impacts or disruptions due to project construction work.

Persons who will be identified in the project-impacted areas before the cut-off date will be entitled for livelihood support and rehabilitation measures. Those who encroach into the impacted area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any livelihood support or any assistance, unless there is a change in the project design.

7.4 Cut-off date

For non-titleholders, the start date of the DMS will be considered as the cut-off date. The start date of DMS is not yet known at this stage. The LRP proposes an LRP Implementing NGO or agency, responsible for implementation of LRP. If more PAPs are identified during the DMS, the LRP implementing agency hired will conduct the socio-economic survey of those PAPs. Moreover, if any of

¹⁹ Vulnerable Groups comprise below poverty lines households, including poor female-headed, poor disabled-headed, poor, elderly-headed households, and poor households without tenure security on land. As per a report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for West Bengal in 2012 was INR 981 per capita per month (Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, GoI, Planning Commission, July 2013). On adjusting the Planning Commission, Government of India estimates of the state-specific urban poverty line for West Bengal in 2012 (by taking 5.5% average rate in inflation per year), the estimated urban poverty line in 2019 is INR 1718.51 per capita per month, Government of India, Planning Commission. 2013. Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12. New Delhi.

those identified as affected at this stage, are verified to be not affected during the DMS stage, they can be considered as not eligible for livelihood support.

7.5 Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; in compliance with international safeguards as per IFC PS 5. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating lost assets, income losses and different resettlement benefits.

The entitlements for the fishermen are based on assumptions in particular for the fishing activities. Two options have been considered that will guide the entitlement principles. Similarly, assumptions governing the entitlements for loss of structures and loss of income for the roadside shops, vendors, kiosks are discussed in the following section.

7.5.1 Assumptions Considered for setting the Entitlement Principles for Loss Assessed

7.5.1.1 Assumption considered for setting the entitlement principles for Structure Loss

- The screening and scoping assessment of the affected structure has been carried out based on the information shared by the project concessionaire and KMDA regarding the project components and the proposed work during joint visits. In the absence of the detailed pipeline design where the pipeline replacement, relaying and desilting work will be undertaken and the RoW required for the work, the assumption of the impact is based on the visible manholes located a meter away from the affected structure in the locations (for the gravity sewer lines) and discharge points. For the sewer transmission mains from MPS to STP, it is assessed that the pipeline will traverse through middle of the road, as per the understanding given by the Concessionaire.
- As per the alignment of the manhole and the discharge point in Bally, it is assessed that the cattle shed needs to be shifted during laying of the pipeline.
- Consultation with the cattle shed attendants and the temple committee located near the impacted structure reported that the existing alignment passes through the cattle shed. However, this is not fully confirmed due to absence of pipeline layout. Based on the above assumption, it has been considered that the structure (cattle shed) is likely to be impacted based on the proposed work.

7.5.1.2 Assumption considered for setting the entitlement principles for Income Loss

- Roadside shops/vendors along the stretches of the sewer alignment identified during site assessment with the project concessionaire were identified as the affected entity facing income loss due to access disruption during the construction work. The identified shops are those that are located just 2m to 4 m from the pipeline alignment (identified by locating the manholes or considering the middle of the road) and are assessed to be impacted during replacement and rehabilitation work, due to piling of the excavated materials and other construction materials.
- As per the design team of the GSPPL, the replacement work for sewer pipeline for each 25 m stretch will take a maximum of three days (as per the standard procedure). This includes excavation of trenches, laying of pipeline and backfilling with earth and sand. GSPPL will be responsible for the

restoration of the excavated roads to its original state. It is thus assumed that the impact will be temporary in nature and not more than three days and the livelihood support has been planned for this period. The daily income (daily sales) earned by the owner of the affected entity has been considered for calculating the income loss.

7.5.1.3 Assumptions Considered for setting the Entitlement Principles for Fishing Activity

- The commercial lease agreements between the BDO, Panchayat Samity and the fishermen cooperative groups were one-year arrangements that were renewed every year. The arrangement however does not qualify as a permanent arrangement with no pre-defined assurance for continuance, of which the fishermen were fully aware of.
- Although the commercial lease agreement ended on 31st October, 2018²⁰, the fishermen groups continued to undertake fishing activity (one group even made payment to Bally-Jagacha Panchayat Samity), and this was assessed during the ESIA and LRF study. It may be presumed that the fishing activities may have continued in case no development activity had been planned around the WSP location in Bally.
- A development on the proposed STP project at the WSP location lead to non-renewal of the commercial lease agreement for the current year, i.e. FY 2019-20. Subsequently the Bally Jagacha Block Development Office (BDO) handed the water bodies (WSP area) back to KMDA.
- Hence, it is assumed that the fishermen groups may have continued to undertake fishing activities for their livelihood purpose, if no development was planned.

7.5.2 Principles Guiding Entitlements

7.5.2.1 Principles for entitlements for structural loss

- Valuations of structures should be calculated at replacement cost and in alignment with the LRF which has been agreed upon by KMDA and NMCG.
- With regard to structural costs, the provisions outlined in number 6 and 7 of the Schedule II of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 would be considered. As per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, for loss of commercial structures/petty shops (actual impact for the single commercial structure shall be determined after the DMS) provision of minimum of INR 25,000 (item 7 of the Schedule II) is considered. Similarly, if any of the PAPs are operating from semi-permanent or permanent establishment/shop and are required to be relocated (temporary or permanent), the shifting cost should be INR 50,000 (item 6 of the Schedule II).
- In case the impacted structure is under tenancy, or where the user is different from owner, the owner of the structure (irrespective of whether they are the user or owner of the land) shall be paid 100% livelihood support for the structural loss as determined during the valuation.

²⁰ Based on letter from BDO, Bally-Jagacha Block Development Office to Block Development Officer, Bally-Jagacha Development Block, Khalia, Chamrah, Howrah to District Magistrate, Howrah

7.5.2.2 Principles guiding entitlement for income loss

- The impacted shops/vendors are micro and small scale enterprise non-titleholders and roadside vendors operating with no records of returns and income tax declaration records. Therefore for determining the income loss, the daily sales reported during the census survey is considered for determining the livelihood support.
- Impacted workers at the affected shops who are paid on a daily basis will be compensated based on the income stated during the socio-economic survey or the wage rates, as specified for the unskilled workers in the Minimum Rates of Wages in Schedules Employments in West Bengal, Labour Commissionerate, Labour Department, Government of West Bengal, whichever is higher for the period of business disruption.

7.5.2.3 Principles guiding entitlements for fishermen

Option 1 – Fishing at Alternate Location

Principles guiding the entitlements for *Option 1* is based on identifying alternate fishing grounds/water bodies such that current income levels can be restored for the fishermen.

- The fishermen will be provided with support in finding alternate fishing ponds for carrying out the fishing activities and will be supported with the leasing cost of the ponds, equivalent to individual amount of one-time resettlement allowance of Rupees Fifty Thousand (INR 50,000) (for each of the members). Any additional cost for leasing the alternate pond to be borne by the fishermen themselves. It is expected that this one-time resettlement allowance would also cover the initial investment made by the fishermen for developing the WSP ponds.
- It is assumed that the implementation of the LRP as per Option 1 will be completed prior the start of the STP construction work at the Bally WSP for the fishermen. Till such time the restoration activities are ongoing, the fishermen will be allowed to carry out fishing in the WSP ponds until the alternative fishing sites are ready for generating income for restoration of the income loss. However, in the situation the fishermen are required to stop undertaking fishing inside the WSP with immediate effect, upon handing over of the site to the Concessionaire by KMDA, the fishermen will be entitled to receive transitional allowance for income loss for six months. It is expected that the fishermen will be able to restore their livelihood within six months' time period as they will continue to be in the same livelihood option.
- Even though the fishermen cooperative groups will be able to get back the input cost from the last fish-catch sale from the stabilization ponds, the groups will be entitled to receive, for starting the fishing activities at the new location, each fishing cooperative will be entitled to receive a working capital (this will include the cost of fish seedlings, fish feed, medicines, etc.). The entitlement matrix in the ESMF document for NMCG (Table 4.3 of ESMF, bullet # 3, page 37) specifies subsistence allowance to affected families who are displaced. The amount is equivalent to Rupees Three Thousand (INR 3000) per month for a period of one year. Subsistence allowance taken together with last sale of fish from the existing crop in the WSP meets the working capital needs for restarting fishing at the alternate location.
- Given the geographic location of Bally WSP site and its proximity to the congested settlements under erstwhile Bally Municipality and currently under HMC, it is unlikely that the fishing cooperatives

groups will be able to find ponds of same size as like the WSP ponds²¹. It is possible that there may be a need for intensified fishing activity in smaller sized ponds or fish culture of other higher value species with higher yield to achieve full livelihood restoration. The fishermen may require training and capacity building in this regard. Hence, the fishermen will be entitled to receive skill training and capacity building for effective implementation of the livelihood restoration at an alternate location.

- One of the fishing cooperative groups (Maa Ganga Fisheries Group) had made an advance of 40% lease rent payment for Pond 1 for the current year 2019-20. The lease period was from September 2019 to August 2020.

Option 2 – Alternate Fishing Related Livelihood Option

In case the fishing groups fail to identify alternate sites for undertaking fishing activity, or based on the preference of the group members, they will be entitled to receive livelihood restoration support for alternate livelihoods.

- From the discussion with the fishermen, it is evident that they would prefer to remain associated with fishing activities or any such associated activity related to the commercial supply chain.
- To be able to establish alternate livelihoods, the fishermen will be entitled to receive skill and capacity building trainings.
- It is assumed that implementation of the LRP as per Option 2 will be completed and their smooth transition to alternate fishing related activities, prior the start of the STP construction work at Bally WSP and that during this phase the fishermen will be allowed to carry out fishing in the WSP ponds. In such an event, the fishermen will not be entitled for transitional allowance. However in the case the fishermen are required to stop undertaking fishing activity inside the WSP with immediate effect of handing over of the site to the Concessionaire by KMDA, the fishermen will be entitled to receive transitional allowance for income loss for six months.
- The livelihood restoration programme may be carried out as group activities. The existing cooperative groups have to get themselves registered as a formal legal entity or may choose to operate in the form of self-help groups (SHGs), with proper bank accounts.
- A working capital will be provided to every registered fishermen cooperative/ group to establish an alternate livelihood activity. This working capital support would be equivalent to individual amount of one-time resettlement allowance of Rupees Fifty thousand only (INR 50,000) for each affected fishermen and additionally individual amount of Rupees Three Thousand only (INR 3,000) for a period of one year equivalent to the subsistence allowance as specified in the entitlement matrix of the ESMF (as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 – Second schedule ; clause 10 – specified in the entitlement matrix of ESMF for NMCG updated in Nov. 2019). Any additional cost is to be borne by the fishermen themselves. It is expected that, this one-time resettlement allowance and the subsistence allowance (collectively) should meet the cost of working capital and also cover the initial investment made by the fishermen for developing the WSP ponds.
- An independent LRP implementing agency or any competent local NGO may be hired for a year for facilitating the LRP implementation, capacity building training and to ensure the smooth transition of the fishermen into new livelihoods.

²¹ Within 10 km radius of the Bally project area, fishing ponds with similar size of Bally WSP have not been identified based on satellite imagery assessment.

7.5.3 Entitlement Matrix

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix (EM)

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
A. Loss of Structures²²					
1	Loss of Commercial Structure created by the non-titled holders	Structures and other assets (1 Cattle Shed)	Non-Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Non-titleholders will be given three months advance notice; [Table 4.3: entitlement matrix of the ESMF for NMCG (updated in Nov 2019) section 2 (1) under acquisition of house type of loss, page 38] ■ Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets at replacement cost; ■ The livelihood support for loss of structure constructed by the non-titleholders will be compensated at replacement cost calculated as per the latest prevailing Schedule of Rates without depreciation. ■ In the case of loss of structure (petty shop/cattle shed) one-time financial assistance of INR 25000 will be provided for construction of the affected shops/ establishment. (if applicable); [Table 4.3: entitlement matrix of the ESMF for NMCG (updated in Nov 2019) section 2 (i) under acquisition of house type of loss, page number 38] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The LRP implementing agency will be responsible to identify the affected structures during the detailed measurement survey. The affected entity will be documented and updated in the LRP. ■ GSPPL and KMDA to validate and verify the affected structures for determining livelihood support through the LRP Implementing Agency based on detailed design and detailed measurement survey (DMS). ■ KMDA to provide advance notice to the affected person to vacate the affected structures. ■ As revealed during the consultations with the temple committee (situated adjacent to the cattle shed), in the event relocation of the cattle shed structure is required, they will help identify a new location for the structure within their premises.

²² Structural loss, impact category has been included to ensure that such losses, if caused by the project (identified during the detail measurement survey, which is not finalised yet), are covered for.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifty thousand rupees, for building materials, belongings and cattle. [Table 4.3: entitlement matrix of the ESMF for NMCG, (updated in Nov 2019), section 2 (i) under acquisition of house type of loss, page number 38] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If required, GSPPL through the LRP implementing NGO will assist in identifying a new location for the cattle shed.
2	Loss of Commercial Structure	Structures and other assets	Titleholders (owners), Tenant, Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholders will be given 3 months advance notice to vacate structures (if applicable); [Table 4.3: entitlement matrix of the ESMF for NMCG, (updated in Nov 2019) section 2 (i) under acquisition of house type of loss, page number 38] In case of loss of structure, the affected person will be compensated at replacement cost calculated as per the latest prevailing Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) without depreciation. In addition the affected person will also be compensated for the loss of land (if applicable) on which the structure stand in case of permanent loss. The livelihood support for land loss will be Compensation at replacement as specified in the RFCTLARRA 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LRP implementing agency will be responsible to identify the affected structures during the detailed measurement survey. The affected entity will be documented and updated in the LRP. GSPPL and KMDA to validate and verify the affected structures for determining livelihood support through the LRP Implementing Agency based on detailed design and detailed measurement survey (DMS) KMDA to provide advance notice to the affected person to vacate the affected structures.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In the case of loss of structures/assets either semi-permanent or permanent (and are required to relocate) one time assistance of INR 50,000 will be provided. [Table 4.3: entitlement matrix of the ESMF for NMCG (updated in Nov 2019) section 2 (i) under acquisition of house type of loss, page number 38] ■ Right to salvage material from the demolished structure at no cost; [Table 4.3: entitlement matrix of the ESMF for NMCG (updated in Nov 2019) section 2 (i) under acquisition of house type of loss, page number 38] ■ Rental assistance for 3 months, equivalent to the space/location lost at prevalent market rate (if applicable); and ■ All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure shall be borne by the executing agency. 	

B. Loss of Income roadside shops, vendors, kiosks

3	Temporary Loss of income	Established Business	Owners, tenants, leaseholders,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 60 days' notice period prior to start of construction work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The LRP implementing agency during the detailed measurement survey will be responsible to map the affected
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Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
			employees of the business entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cash assistance based on the net income from the affected business or daily minimum wage rate²³ as specified by the government (for semi-skilled or unskilled workers), whichever is higher, for the loss of income/livelihood for 3 days. (Assuming that the income loss will be for 3 days; as specified by the Concessionaire, the laying of pipeline will be completed within the period). ■ In case the construction could not be completed within the stipulated timeframe and the work is carried out for more number of days, then the affected persons would be entitled to receive livelihood support (as per daily income specified during socio-economic survey) for the additional period of income disruption on actual basis. ■ Livelihood support for workers engaged in the affected business or shops as per their daily income rates mentioned during the socio-economic survey or as per the West Bengal Minimum wage rate for the unskilled workers, whichever is higher for the period of business disruption, (approximately assessed to be 3 days). In case the construction could not be completed within the stipulated timeframe and the work is carried out for more 	<p>entity that will faced temporary livelihood disruption. The affected entity will be documented and updated in the LRP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For each stretch, the work that will be undertaken, GSPPL will be responsible to provide the precise number of days the work to be undertaken (in case the proposed work will take place more than 3 days) and it should be du communicated to the local authorities and the affected persons/ entities. ■ GSPPL and KMDA will be responsible to verify the extent of impacts and provision of livelihood support to the affected entity through the LRP Implementing Agency based on detailed design and detailed measurement survey (DMS). ■ GSPPL and KMDA with the support of the concern ULB will ensure provision of advance notice to the affected person.

²³ If the applicable wage rates are not updated for the year of project impact, indexation for inflation will be made.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				number of days, then the affected workers would be entitled to receive livelihood support for the additional period of income disruption on actual basis.	
4	Temporary loss of income for roadside vendors, shops and kiosk operators	Roadside business and vendors (72 PAPs)	Non-Titleholders: hawkers, vendors, employees or workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 60 days' notice period prior to start of construction work; ■ Any loss of livelihood due to laying of pipeline, replacement of pipeline and desilting work for the shops. Cash assistance based on the net income from the affected business or daily minimum wage rate as specified by the government (for semi-skilled or unskilled workers), whichever is higher, for the loss of income/livelihood for 3 days. (Assuming that the income loss will be for 3 days; as specified by the Concessionaire, the laying of pipeline will be completed within the period). ■ In case the construction could not be completed within the stipulated timeframe and the work is carried out for more number of days, then the affected persons would be entitled to receive livelihood support (as per daily income specified during socio-economic survey) for the additional period of income disruption on actual basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The LRP implementing agency during the detailed measurement survey will be detail measurement survey will be responsible to map the affected entity that will faced temporary livelihood disruption. The affected entity will be documented and updated in the LRP. ■ For each stretch the work will be undertaken, GSPPL and KDMA will be responsible to provide the precise number of days the work to be undertaken (in case the proposed work will take place more than 3 days). ■ GSPPL and KMDA to validate and verify the affected structures for determining livelihood support, through the LRP Implementing Agency based on detailed design and detailed measurement survey (DMS). ■ KMDA will ensure provision of advance notice to the affected person.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood support for workers engaged in the affected business or shops as per their daily income rates mentioned during the socio-economic survey or as per the West Bengal Minimum wage rate for the unskilled workers, whichever is higher for the period of business disruption, (approximately assessed to be 3 days). In case the construction could not be completed within the stipulated timeframe and the work is carried out for more number of days, then the affected workers would be entitled to receive livelihood support for the additional period of income disruption on actual basis. 	

C. Loss of Livelihood for Fishermen

5	Loss of income due to loss of livelihood	Fishermen carrying out fishing in the WSP ponds (46 PAPs)	Fishing Group Members (non-titleholders: present status encroachers, as the lease agreement has expired in Aug. 2019 and it has not been renewed)	<p>Livelihood support to Affected Fishermen as per Option 1 – Fishing at Alternate Site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishermen to be allowed to catch the remaining fish livestock from the stabilisation ponds before start of construction work. The fishermen will be entitled to receive three months prior notice before actual displacement for harvesting the remaining fish livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSPPL and KDMA to assess the extent of impact and review of all documentary evidence for determining and provision of livelihood support. GSPPL and KMDA to ensure livelihood support and implementation of the LRP is completed prior to start of the STP construction in Bally.
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Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Preference should be given to find an alternate site/ water body, where the fishermen can continue to undertake their livelihood in a sustainable manner and restore their income levels. <li>■ The fishermen group members will be allowed to undertake fishing inside the WSP ponds till such time the alternative fishing ponds is ready for production and the existing income is restored. In the case, fishing activity has to be stopped immediately at the WSP ponds, the affected fishermen will be entitled to receive transition allowance for the gestation period proposed to be 6 months. The transition cost will be calculated based on the net income (from the current fishing activities) for all the four fishermen group members on producing relevant income document; in absence of proper income documents the income will be calculated based on the average fishing income determined in the area, by the LRP implementing agency. <li>■ The four fishermen groups will be entitled to receive cost for leasing the alternate ponds and also the initial capital investment for developing the WSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GSPPL and KMDA with the help of the LRP implementing agency to assist the affected fishermen groups in identifying alternate fishing ground. (The fishing grounds may not be equivalent to the existing pond size). <li>■ The LRP implementing agency will be responsible to assist the fishermen in developing new fishing pond and their smooth transition and income restoration through fishing at the new location. <li>■ GSPPL and KMDA will ensure provision of advance notice of three months to the affected fishermen.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				<p>ponds. This leasing cost support and initial capital investment for developing the WSP ponds would be equivalent to individual amount of one-time resettlement allowance of Rupees Fifty thousand only (INR 50,000) for each affected fishermen [as per the <i>RFCTLARR Act, 2013 – Second schedule ; clause 10 – specified in the entitlement matrix of ESMF for NMCG updated in Nov. 2019, under section 1 acquisition of agricultural land (page number 38]</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any additional cost for leasing the alternate pond to be borne by the fishermen themselves. It is expected that, this one-time resettlement allowance would also cover the initial investment made by the fishermen for developing the WSP ponds. ■ For starting the fishing activities at the new location, each fishing cooperative groups (four groups) will be entitled to receive a working capital (this will include the cost of any earth work required to make the pond suitable for fishing, treatment of the water quality, cost of fish seedlings, fish feed, medicines, etc.). ■ Working capital to start aquaculture activities in the new water bodies will be equivalent to individual amount Rupees 	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				<p>Three thousand only (INR 3,000) per month for a period of one year. [as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 – Second schedule; clause 10 – specified in the entitlement matrix of ESMF for NMCG updated in Nov. 2019, under section 1 acquisition of agricultural land (page number 38). Subsistence allowance taken together with last sale of fish from the existing crop in the WSP meets the working capital needs for restarting fishing at the alternate location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The fishermen group members will be entitled to receive skill training and capacity building for effective implementation of the livelihood restoration at an alternate location for the need of intensifying fishing activity in smaller sized ponds or fish culture of other higher value species with higher yield to achieve full livelihood restoration. ■ The affected fishermen of the four cooperatives shall be given preference in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming up in or around the project site (if this is found to be suitable and appropriate for the work to be undertaken by the Concessionaire and the EPC Contractor.) [Table 4.3: entitlement matrix of the ESMF 	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				<i>for NMCG updated in Nov. 2019, section 3 (ii) of livelihood loss (page number 39.)</i>	
6	Loss of income due to loss of livelihood	Fishermen carrying out fishing in the WSP ponds 46 Fishermen	Fishing Group Members (non-titleholders: present status encroachers, as the lease agreement has expired in Aug. 2019 and it has not been renewed)	<p>Livelihood support for Affected Fishermen as per Option 2 – Alternate Fishing Related Livelihood Option</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The fishermen will be entitled to receive three months prior notice before actual displacement (start of construction work) for harvesting the remaining fish livestock. ■ The fishermen group members will be allowed to undertake fishing inside the WSP ponds till such time the alternative livelihoods option by the fishermen starts generating income. In the case, fishing has to be stopped immediately, the affected fishermen will be entitled to receive transition allowance for six months. The transition cost will be calculated based on the net income (from the current fishing activities) for all the four fishermen group members on producing relevant income document, in absence of proper income documents the income will be calculated based on the average fishing income determined in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ GSPPL and KMDA to prepare an inventory of all the affected person facing income loss and update the restoration plan. ■ GSPPL and KMDA to assess the extent of impact through LRP implementing NGO and review of all documentary evidence for entitlement of livelihood support. ■ The LRP implementing agency will be responsible for implementation of livelihood restorations for the affected fishermen workers. ■ GSPPL and KMDA to ensure livelihood support and implementation of the LRP is completed prior to start of the construction. ■ GSPPL and KMDA will ensure provision of advance notice to the affected person.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The fishermen cooperative group members will be entitled to receive livelihood restoration support as per the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mapping of existing skill sets for the fishermen – Training and capacity building support for alternate livelihood to all the members of the 4 fishermen groups. – The fishermen will be entitled to working capital to start the alternate livelihood option. – This working capital support would be equivalent to individual amount of one-time resettlement allowance of Rupees Fifty thousand only (INR 50,000) for each affected fishermen and additionally individual amount of Rupees Three Thousand only (INR 3,000) for a period of one year equivalent to the subsistence allowance as specified in the entitlement matrix of the ESMF (as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 – Second schedule ; clause 10 – specified in the entitlement matrix of ESMF for NMCG updated in Nov. 2019). Any additional cost to be borne by the fishermen themselves. 	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is expected that, this one-time resettlement allowance and the subsistence allowance (collectively) should meet the cost of working capital and also cover the initial capital investment for developing the WSP ponds made by the fishermen. ■ The affected fishermen of the 4 cooperatives shall give preference in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming up in or around the project site (if this is found to be suitable and appropriate for the work to be undertaken by the Concessionaire and the EPC Contractor.) [Table 4.3: entitlement matrix of the ESMF for NMCG updated in Nov 2019, section 3 (ii) under Employment Assistance type of loss.] 	
7	Loss of income for workers engaged by Fishing Groups	Workers engaged by the fishing cooperative for rearing and caring of fish stock. 14 workers	Security Guard and Fish farm workers works for the fishing group for not less than 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Each affected family of the fish farm workers shall be given a one-time resettlement allowance of fifty thousand rupees only (INR 50,000) (RFCTLARR, 2013 – Second schedule; clause 10) as specified in the entitlement matrix of ESMF. [Table 4.3 of the ESMF for NMCG, updated in Nov. 2019, section 1, under acquisition of agricultural land, page number 37]. ■ The families of the fish farm workers will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The LRP implementing agency will prepare an inventory of all the affected person facing income loss and prepare a restoration plan for income restoration. ■ GSPPL and KMDA to assess the extent of impact through LRP implementing agency and review of all

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				<p>also be eligible to receive a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rupees Three thousand only (INR 3,000) per month for a period of one year from the date of impact (<i>RFCTLARR, 2013 – Second schedule; clause 5 para 1) Table 4.3 of the ESMF for NMCG, updated in Nov. 2019 section 1, acquisition of agricultural land type of loss, page number 37</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The fish farm workers will be entitled to receive skill training for alternate livelihood. ■ These workers will be given preference under the project during construction work for unskilled work on case to case basis. 	<p>documentary evidence for entitlement for livelihood support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The LRP implementing agency is responsible for implementation of livelihood restorations for the affected fishermen workers. ■ GSPPL and KMDA to ensure livelihood support and implementation of the LRP is completed prior to start of the construction work of the Bally STP. ■ GSPPL and KMDA will ensure provision of advance notice to the affected fish farm workers.

D. Other Impacts

8	Additional Assistance to vulnerable groups ²⁴	Vulnerable households including BPL ²⁵ , ST, WHH,	Special Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All vulnerable families identified as PAPs will be getting an additional one-time lump sum assistance of INR 10,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The LRP implementing agency will be responsible for identifying the affected person and prepare an inventory/list
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²⁴ Definition of vulnerable people are (i) households below poverty lines households, (ii) poor female-headed households; (iii) poor disabled-headed households; (iv), poor, elderly-headed households, and (v) poor households without tenure security on land.

²⁵As per a report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for West Bengal in 2012 was INR 981 per capita per month (Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, GoI, Planning Commission, July 2013). On adjusting the Planning Commission, Government of India estimates of the state-specific urban poverty line for West Bengal in 2012 (by taking 5.5% average rate in inflation per year), the estimated urban poverty line in 2019 is INR 1718.51 per capita per month, Government of India, Planning Commission. 2013. Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12. New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
		disabled and elderly persons		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employment opportunity for PAPs in the project works, if available and if so desired by them. ■ In case of loss of structure, Livelihood support will be as specified under section A of the table. ■ In case of loss on income, livelihood support will be as specified in specified under section B of the table. 	<p>of the affected person that will faced income loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ GSPPL and KMDA through the LRP implementing agency will be responsible to verify the affected person for livelihood support.
9	Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structures or land due to movement of machinery during construction ■ All temporary use of land to be through written approval of the landowner or any entity. ■ Location of Construction camps by contractors in consultation with local authorities. ■ Contractor will ensure security and access to households, shops, business units in close proximity of the construction camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ GSPPL and contractor will be responsible for putting in place management plans related to construction work. ■ GSPPL and the EPC Contractor (VA Tech Wabag Pvt. Ltd.) will ensure provision of notice to the communities prior to start of construction work. The local municipal authorities may also be informed and their support can be taken for the same.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Application	Entitled Person & Number	Livelihood support/Entitlement	Responsibility
				and that camps must be located at least 500 m from the habitation.	
10	Any other impact not yet identified, whether loss of asset or livelihood			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in this LRP and following IFC PS 5. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LRP implementing agency will identify any other impacts/livelihood loss identified during the detailed measurement survey (DMS). The identified impact will be updated the LRP.

7.6 Livelihood Restoration Programmes for Fishermen of Bally WSP

The project will cause livelihood loss for the fish farmers carrying out collective fishing in the waste stabilisation ponds in Bally. The information regarding the impacts have been discussed in **Section 6.4.2**. In view of the above context, livelihood restoration measures should be undertaken to mitigate adverse impacts on affected fish farmers. The selection of appropriate livelihood restoration strategies of cash livelihood support and non-cash livelihood support have been developed based upon the existing baseline of the PAHs and feasibility options of the area. The following aspects should be considered while planning for the livelihood restoration measures for the fish farmers:

- The affected community (fishermen) have experienced livelihood loss due to cessation of fishing activities at the WSP ;
- As per information shared, one fisherman has received formal training in pisciculture and another in food and beverages. None of the other affected fishermen have any skill set apart from fishing skills and trading skills. They are now engaged in other opportunity-driven occupations.
- Non-availability of ponds nearby the WSP as alternative options for the fishermen to carry on with their existing occupation.

In this context, one type of approach may not be appropriate as a livelihood restoration measure, thus the LRP considers a basket of options, recommended for each affected household or as group activity for livelihood restoration. The PAHs can choose their preferred livelihood restoration alternative during the implementation.

7.6.1 Proposed Livelihood Options

The proposed livelihood restoration options for the fishermen are as follows:

7.6.1.1 Alternate Fishing Grounds

The affected fishermen will be assisted in identifying any available alternate fishing ground/water bodies for carrying fishing/aquaculture. The fishermen will be provided with support in finding alternate fishing ponds for carrying out the fishing activities.

The fishermen will be entitled to receive the initial investment made for developing the WSP ponds. The amount will be determined as the documentary evidence provided by the fishermen cooperative groups or in absence of documentary evidence, the investment cost should be assessed by a fisheries expert²⁶. Efforts will be made by the LRP implementing agency to formalise the respective fishing cooperatives either through cooperative registration or forming self-help groups. It is expected that the fishermen will be able to restore their livelihood to continue to do fishing at alternate place, without requiring much time, as they will continue to be doing the same livelihood practice.

As revealed during the consultations, the affected fishing groups expressed the need to be associated with livelihood options related to fishing and that may require new skill sets. Taking into consideration the existing skill sets and resources, the following alternative sources of livelihood have been identified.

²⁶ This shall be assessed by the LRP implementing agency as the actual step towards LRP implementation.

7.6.1.2 Ornamental Fishing

Ornamental fish breeding and culture is popularly known in the Indian state of West Bengal, majorly confined in Howrah and South 24 Parganas. In West Bengal, the major wholesale market for ornamental fish trade is CTI Bazar and Dasnagar in Howrah.²⁷ About 90% of the Indian exports are from Kolkata. Ornamental fishing is a lucrative business fetching profitable returns, with low labour and input costs. This accompanied with the region's favourable climatic conditions, making it a suitable livelihood activity. In West Bengal, it is estimated that the total value of domestic aquarium trade is about Rs.300 crore per year and is directly and indirectly supporting about 50,000 of house-holds mainly in rural India.²⁸



Ornamental fishing can be carried out in small-scale, in urban set-up where land is a major concern, ornamental fishing can be carried out in culture tank through used of cement cistern in the backyard or on the roof. For small-scale culture, a minimum of 500 square feet land area is required where the farmer can construct few rectangular concrete tanks. In case of large scale projects, more than one hectare land area is required and a numbers of earthen ponds are required in addition to cement tanks for the culture of koi carp, catfish, gourami and barbs.²⁹

The approximate capital cost for setting up a breeding and rearing unit would be around INR 5,20,000. The labour cost is not accounted in this costing.

²⁷ Ornamental fish trading pattern in West Bengal, International Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Studies 2019; 7(6): 130-134

²⁸ Sinha, Archana & Swain, Himanshu Sekhar & Das, Basanta. (2020). Ornamental Fish Farming a Tool to Empower Rural Women of West Bengal, India. 55. 55-59.

²⁹ Ornamental Fish Farming – Successful Small Scale Aqua business in India Abalika Ghosh, Department of Industrial Fish and Fisheries, A.P.C. College, New Barrackpore, West Bengal , B. K. Mahapatra, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Umiam (Barapani), Meghalaya 793103 and N.C. Datta, Fishery and Ecology Research Unit, Department of Zoology, University of Calcutta, Kolkata- 700019

Box 7.1 Case study

Chandra Mondal, 45, resides in Howrah district of West Bengal in eastern India. As a homemaker, she has the responsibility of not only raising her children but also of keeping the economic wheels of the family moving. The income of her husband is barely enough to meet their daily expenses. Chandra thanks ornamental fish farming for coming to her rescue and helping her to assist her husband. She decided to try ornamental farming which can be done from the house and took to ornamental fish production in 2000.

In 2002, along with 16 other women from her village, Chamrail, she formed Ratnadeep Rangeen Matsyochas Mahila Samanway Samity, a self-help group (SHG) made up of women involved in ornamental fishing. At present, the group has 90 women members and making a monthly earning around Rs 10,000-12,000 every month by doing ornamental fish farming.

The cemented tanks have been built in the backyard of our houses where fishes are being reared after being purchased from breeders. An estimated 5,000 women SHGs and 150 women fisher co-operative societies are in Bengal. The SHGs are engaged in both breeding and rearing of the ornamental fishes, they receive raw material from the shopkeepers and then assemble moulded fibre-glass aquaria, accessories like filters, thermostats, ornamental plants, stones, light fittings, toys, models for aquaria and feed. We take a keen interest in the work as it does not require any formal education and can be done from the precincts of the houses.” The demand for ornamental fish has increased manifold because of the increasing popularity of aquariums. We often fail to fill the gap between demand and supply.

Source: Extract from “The Fish Site: Pretty lucrative – India’s surge in ornamental fish farming”, Gurvinder Singh, 7th June 2019 at 6.00 AM.

7.6.1.3 Mushroom Cultivation

The LRP also considers exploring options for engaging women from the affected household for income restoration such as mushroom cultivation. Such interventions are specially designed for women, and can be promoted as an alternative option for income restorations. Mushroom cultivation is considered as a booming enterprise with increasing demand from Chinese restaurants in large cities like Kolkata, Durgapur and Siliguri. Mushroom farming can be carried out in small scale where there is ready access to market and can be sold locally at the household, hotel, restaurant, local market etc. The approximate capital cost for mushroom cultivation (60' X 30' area) would be around INR 2,00,000.

7.6.1.4 Fish Feed Business

In India, fish culture is done in large fresh water bodies on natural food available without application of external inputs. In semi-intensive and intensive fish production systems, supplementary feeding is provided. Feed ingredients comprises of rice bran, wheat bran, corn meal, corn fibre, broken rice, and groundnut cake etc.

Freshwater fish farming plays an important role in the livelihoods and employment of people in West Bengal. The culture and consumption of fish has gained self-sufficiency. According to the State Fisheries, there is a demand and supply gap of around 0.6 tonnes in West Bengal. This gap is being covered through import from Andhra Pradesh. To meet the supply-demand gap, intensive farming is being undertaken and as the industry is shifting from extensive to intensive production method, there will be more prevalence of disease requiring medicines and chemicals for supporting intensive fish farming methods. As a result, there will be an increased demand in quality fish feed in the upcoming decade in West Bengal. The demand for fish feed has a huge potential especially for species such Desi Magur ,

Singhi, Pabda, Vietnam Koi, Monosex Tilapia, Gulsha Tangra, Nona Tangra, Amur Carp , Pangasius , Common carp , Grass Carp , Rohu , Catla, Bhakur , Mrigal Carp , Pacu , Chital , Black Carp , IMC Spawn, Silver Carp , Big Head Carp , Rupchanda.

Considering the huge potential of this sector, this can be considered as one of the livelihood options for the affected population.

The approximate capital cost for setting up a fish-feed business with a capacity of 80 kgs/operation would be around INR 7,00,000.

Implementation Strategies:

- Taking benefit of the prevailing informal institution of the existing fishing cooperative, the proposed intervention can be carried out in collective approach. All the four cooperatives may be registered formally under a cooperative or societies in the form of a formalised community based institutions.
- A skill mapping will be conducted to capture the aspirations, interests, existing skills sets and resources of the PAH's will be conducted. This will form the baseline for designing the feasible intervention for each groups.
- Based on the feedback from affected fish farmers, the LRP implementing agency will help in designing package of options based on the given options. Each affected family will be given the choice of taking up one feasible option for income restoration.
- Each group formed will be registered as a formal institution. Based on the identified activities, each group will be provided training on the respective activities to be undertaken.
- Post training, a working capital will be provided to start the micro-enterprise; the investment may be explored through CSR program of the project concessionaire.
- Handholding support for six months post group formation and registration will be provided by the LRP implementing agency with regard to the group's functioning, record keeping, skill enhancement and marketing. Additionally, regular trainings on fish rearing and fish management practice shall be provided during the handholding period.
- The intervention however is not restricted for male members; women from the affected household can be formalised into groups (SHGs) for livelihood promotion and income restorations.
- The income earned from the entity shall be distributed equally among the group members.

7.6.2 Non-farm based livelihood

7.6.2.1 Support to Local Enterprises

Among the non farm based livelihood options, the project will assess preference towards entrepreneurship-based skill development and provide targeted support that includes:

- Training and capacity building on business enterprise and seed capital for setting up small enterprises such as grocery stores, purchasing transportation vehicle for commercial purposes, Solar electric rickshaw etc;
- Considering bringing in access to capital through financial institutions for raising credit for starting business activity.

7.6.3 Priority in Employment Opportunity in Project

The affected persons having experience as drivers, electricians, security guards, masons or semi-skilled and unskilled labourers can be sourced for the construction and operation phases. It may be noted that while GSPPL will re-engage some existing O&M workers in the new O&M regime, at present, there is no provision for engaging Project Affected Persons (PAHs) in the Project.

Implementation Strategies:

- Identification of skill requirements over the span of Project lifecycle, which will be done by LRP implementing agency;
- Skill mapping of the existing skill set amongst the affected households, which will be done by LRP implementing agency;
- Making a list of the eligible candidates from the PAHs based on the census survey for the LRP;
- Preparation of a recruitment plan for enrolling the APs for employment in the project.

8. VALUATION AND LRP BUDGET

8.1.1 Structure

Based on the information shared by the project concessionaire and due to the absence of the project design, the LRP has identified one structure (cattle shed in Bally) that will be affected because of the replacement of sewer line. The nature of impact of the structure have been discussed in **Section 6** on Project Impacts. The valuation for determining the livelihood support for loss of structure (in this case cattle shed) is determined as INR 25000, per the RFCTLARR Act 2013, second schedule clause 7.

Note: During the DMS and in case new structures (apart from cattle shed) are identified as affected structures, the valuation of structures for updating of the plan will be valued through calculating the real replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labour, transport and other construction costs. The cost of structures will be estimated based on updated Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR)³⁰ as on date without depreciation. During valuation of structure/, the following parameters should be taken in to account:

- Types of construction materials used;
- Type of shops/structure (private or state-owned);
- Cost of the various construction materials;
- Who will build the structures (owner or contractor); and
- Any hired labour will be required for construction or their own labour.

8.1.2 Business and Livelihood

During the LRP, 87 shops have been identified that will be temporarily affected during laying of new sewer pipelines, of which 67 have been surveyed as part of the LRP planning. All the affected commercial entities are non-titleholders. Details of the methodology for assessing the impact entity have been describe in the project Impact Chapter. **Table 8.1** provides an overview of the site-specific potential affected shops/business.

Table 8.1: Indicative Number of Commercial Entities to be affected by Temporary Income Loss

Project Site	Number of Affected Roadside Shops	Nature of Ownership
Arupara	13	Non-title holders
Bally	24	Non-title holders
Baranagar	35	Non-title holders
Total	72	

Source: ERM LRP census survey

Note: During the LRP census survey, a total 20 shops (10 each in Arupara and Bally) were found closed and as a result the information of the identified affected entity could not be obtained. These are all roadside vendors (non-title holders)

³⁰ If the applicable wage rates are not updated for the year of project impact, indexation for inflation will be made.

For valuation, the LRP has considered livelihood support for the loss of business/income for (i) titled and non-titled shop owners based on daily income captured during the socio-economic survey conducted during the LRP.

For the five (5) affected workers engaged in the affected shops and business, livelihood support will be provided based on the West Bengal Minimum wage rate³¹ for the unskilled workers Act³². In case the PAP is not satisfied with the livelihood support, he/she has the right to express concern through formal application to the grievance process.

As per the census survey conducted by ERM for LRP process, the average monthly income of the 67 affected shops in all the three sites ranges between INR 6000 to INR 60000. The average daily income of the affected shops/vendors ranges between INR 200 to INR 2000 per day depending on the nature of the unit. **Table 8.2** provides an overview of the daily income range of the potentially affected shops that has been considered for calculating the temporary income loss for the affected persons.

Table 8.2 Average Daily Income Range of the Affected Shops

Average Daily Income ³³	
Daily Sales Range (INR)	Number of Affected Entity
200 - 300	32
301 - 400	14
401 - 500	15
501 - 600	4
600 - 700	Nil
701 - 800	1
801 - 900	Nil
901 - 1000	4
1001 - 2000	2
Total	72

Source: ERM LRP census survey

8.1.3 Loss of income for workers engaged in shops and business

Livelihood support for workers engaged in the affected business or shops will be calculated as per the West Bengal Minimum wage rate for the unskilled workers, whichever is higher for the period of business disruption, (approximately assessed to be 3 days as indicated in **section 6.4.1**).

The livelihood support for the five (5) workers working as daily labourers and helpers in the affected shops/business who will be affected with income loss, has been calculated as per the current minimum wages rate (for unskilled labour) of West Bengal which is assessed to be INR 8349 per month (INR 320 per day).

³¹ As per Office order of Labour Commissioner, Kolkata, circular number 299/721/Stat/2RW/47/2016/LCS/JLC dated 27th December 2019, the West Bengal minimum wage rate for workers engaged in manufacturing unit classified under the factory act for Unskilled workers (Zone A) is INR 8346 (daily 321) for the period from January 2020 to 30th June 2020.

³² If the applicable wage rates are not updated for the year of project impact, indexation for inflation will be made.

³³ The daily income for the commercial entities is derived from the daily sales as reported during LRP census.

8.1.4 Working Capital for Fishing at Alternate Location (Option 1)

The four fishermen groups will be entitled to receive cost for leasing the alternate ponds. This leasing cost support is valued based on the collective amount equivalent to one-time resettlement allowance of Rupees Fifty thousand only (INR 50,000) to be received by each of the fishermen (*as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 – Second schedule; clause 10 – specified in the entitlement matrix of ESMF for NMCG updated in Nov. 2019*). The collective amount for leasing the alternate fishing grounds would be INR 23,00,000. Any additional cost for leasing the alternate pond to be borne by the fishermen themselves.

The fishermen groups will be also entitled to receive one-time assistance for starting the fishing activities at the new location. Each fishing cooperative groups (four groups) will be entitled to receive a working capital (this will include the cost of any earth work required to make the pond suitable for fishing, treatment of the water quality, cost of fish seedlings, fish feed, medicines, etc.).

Working capital to start aquaculture activities in the new water bodies will be equivalent to individual amount of Rupees Three thousand only (INR 3,000) per month for a period of one year [*as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 – Second schedule ; clause 10 – specified in the entitlement matrix of ESMF for NMCG updated in Nov. 2019, under section 1 acquisition of agricultural land (page number 38)*]. Subsistence allowance taken together with last sale of fish from the existing crop in the WSP meets the working capital needs for restarting fishing at the alternate location.

Therefore the working capital is calculated as INR 3,000 x 12 months x 46 fishermen.

8.1.5 Working Capital for Fishing related Alternate Livelihood (Option 2)

The fishermen groups will be entitled to receive one-time assistance as working capital for starting fishing related alternate livelihood option. The methods to determine the assistance amount will be as follows:

- This working capital support would be a collective amount equivalent to a one-time resettlement allowance of Rupees Fifty thousand only (INR 50,000) to be received by each fishermen.
- Individual amount of Rupees Three Thousand only (INR 3,000) for a period of one year equivalent to the subsistence allowance as specified in the entitlement matrix of the ESMF (*as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 – Second schedule; clause 10 – specified in the entitlement matrix of ESMF for NMCG updated in Nov. 2019*).
- Any additional cost to be borne by the fishermen themselves.

It is expected that this one-time resettlement allowance and subsistence allowance (collectively) should meet the cost of working capital and also cover the initial capital investment for developing the WSP ponds made by the fishermen.

8.1.6 Livelihood support for fish farm workers

Each affected family of the fish farm workers shall be given a one-time resettlement allowance of fifty thousand rupees only (INR 50,000), and additionally receive a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rupees Three thousand only (INR 3000) per month for a period of one year from the date of impact. They will also be entitled to receive skill training for livelihood restoration.

8.2 Livelihood support procedures

Paying livelihood support to the temporarily affected persons will involve the following:

- For implementation of the LRP, GSPPL to hire an LRP implementing agency;
- The livelihood restoration programmes should be implemented before start of any civil work for the STP such that income of the affected persons is restored to their original state or better, in particular for the fishermen;
- To conduct public awareness and information dissemination prior to construction;
- Once the sewer network for construction is determined, the stretch will be mapped in case the road stretch is required to be fully closed including the estimated period of closure. Two types of disturbances are anticipated from full closure of roads:
 - i. Partial disturbance, where there is no vehicular access but pedestrian access is maintained;
 - or
 - ii. Full disturbance, where there is no vehicular and no pedestrian access. Similarly, businesses and residents present along the RoW where the proposed work will be undertaken, will be identified.
- For vendors requiring temporary shifting during the construction period, notification will be provided in advance and allowed them to salvage all materials for temporary shifting to an alternative location. The assistance will involve identification of impacted vendors, notification to the vendors at least 60 days in advance, as well as livelihood support with regards to loss of income during the construction period.

PAPs will be compensated either through account payee cheque or direct online transfer into their respective bank accounts. This process will be closely monitored by KMDA/ NMCG and the external monitoring agency deployed by the concessionaire for necessary reporting.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established by GSPPL to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of the concerns, complaints and grievances raised by the affected persons. The grievance mechanism will aim to provide a time bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project. KMDA as the Executing Agency (EA), for reporting and addressing grievances of the affected communities will establish a Grievance Redress Cell (GRC). The GRC will comprise of key members from KMDA (for project execution), District Magistrate (if required), Local Municipal Authority, GSPPL, LRP Implementing Agency and key members of the local Municipal ward. Involvement of at least two female members in the GRC is mandatory.

During the project preparation, as part of the public consultation process, information regarding the GRM will be disclosed to the affected persons. As GSPPL will be responsible as the Concessionaire at the ground level, the first level of grievance / complaint will be received by GSPPL. Additionally, a notice board with the contact details of the GSPPL environment and social safeguard officer (ESSO) who will have the overall responsibility of addressing the grievances from GSPPL will be established at the site location. Grievances related to livelihood support will be acknowledged, evaluated and responded through the GRM. The GRM will continue to function for the benefit of the affected persons and the community, during the entire life of the project including the maintenance period.

For ensuring the effective implementation of GRM, both KMDA and GSPPL (for LRP implementation and other environmental, social concerns related to the project) shall designate one of its staff dedicated for the grievance redress process as environment and social safeguard officer (ESSO) who will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues, including keeping and maintaining the complaint and redress records. At the site level the ESSO will be supported by Site engineer of the respective location for managing grievances from GSPPL's side.

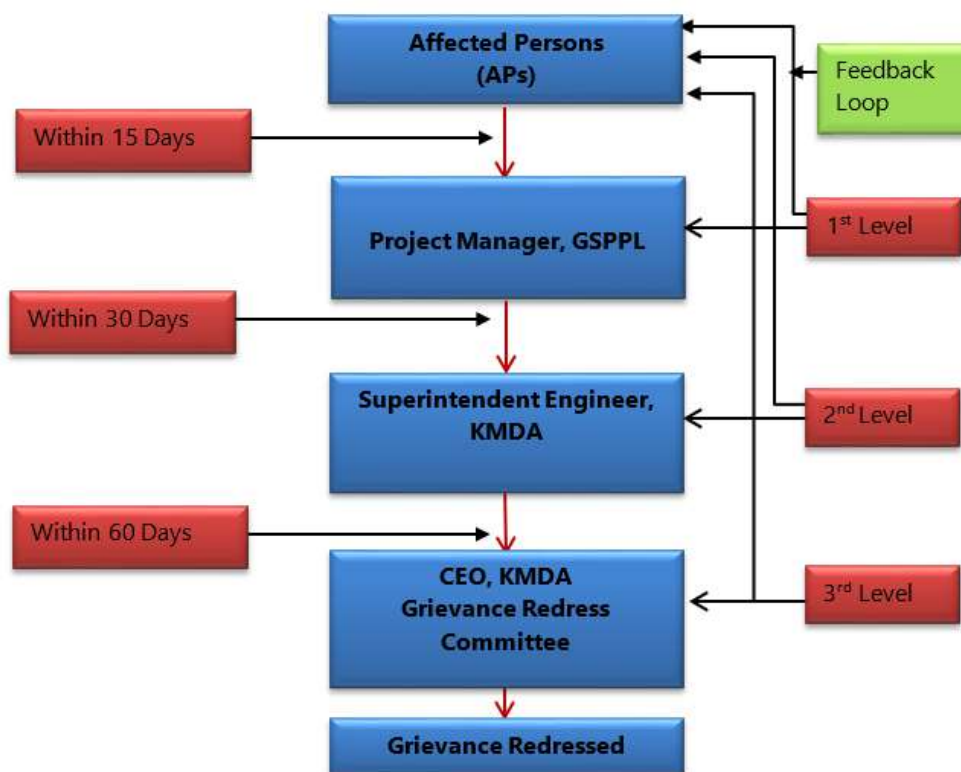
The GRC will have a three-tier mechanism for addressing grievances. All grievances and complaints will be resolved through the proposed mechanism.

- **Tier 1:** The first level and immediate contact for resolution of grievances will be the GSPPL Project Manager. The complaints /grievances may be received through written applications, or verbally through in-person visits or telephonically. Prior to construction work, the E&S team under the supervision of the ESSO of GSPPL should notify the local residents and businesses of the temporary disturbance, and inform them of the project. In case the aggrieved person has any complaint with regard to livelihood support and rehabilitation work, he/she can lodge a complaint with the onsite site engineer who will immediately try to resolve the complaint with the help of the ESSO of GSPPL on site, with the assistance of the ESSO of KMDA. At the 1st Level, the site engineer along with the ESSOs of GSPPL and KMDA, elected representative of the respective (Councillor) municipal ward and LRP Implementing Agency will make efforts to resolve the grievance/ complaint within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of the complaint. In case the aggrieved is not satisfied with the solution provided by Tier 1, the aggrieved person may escalate it to Tier 2.
- **Tier 2:** Complaints and grievances which remain unresolved at Tier 1, will be escalated to the second tier comprising of the Superintendent Engineer, KMDA. Tier 2 will make efforts to resolve the complaints/ grievances. Such cases should be resolved within 30 days from the date the escalation of the issue to Tier 2. In case the complainant/s are not satisfied with the decision of the Tier 2 committee, the issue can be escalated to the Tier 3.

- **Tier 3:** As per the ESMP for NMCG (updated in November, 2019), as part of the GRM process, a Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) will be set up at the district level wherever investments under NMCG have been or will be planned. Should the issues remain unresolved, the complaints can be escalated to the third level or Tier 3, the Grievances Redress Cell (GRC), comprising of the following members:
 1. CEO, KMDA;
 2. District Magistrate (Chairperson of GRC);
 3. Concern Superintendent Engineer, KMDA;
 4. Project Manager, GSPPL;
 5. Social Development Specialist, NMCG;
 6. Mayor of the Municipal Corporation (Elected Member) or any of the representative appointed by him/her;
 7. Executive Officer of the Municipal Corporation Member;
 8. Representatives from NGO;
 9. Sub Divisional Officer;
 10. Executive Engineer, PWD and PHED (if required)
 11. At least 2 representatives of PAPs.

The GRC will try to resolve the matter within a time period of 60 days. A Grievance Registration Form and Grievance Register which includes a mechanism for logging and tracking has been attached as **Appendix H**.

Table 9.1 Grievance Redress Process



10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

This section provides information for preparing, implementing, and monitoring resettlement planning and implementation activities. It describes the organizational procedures for delivering entitlements; and describes the implementation process. The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India, is the primary implementing agency (IA) for the project at national level. KMDA is the project Executing Agency (EA) for the Sewage Treatment Plants in Bally, Baranagar, and Arupara under the Namami Gange Mission Project in West Bengal. GSPPL as the Concessionaire (VA Tech Wabag has 100% equity in GSPPL) will be responsible for implementation of the LRP and VA Tech Wabag as the EPC Contractor will be responsible to ensure reduced impacts due to project implementation on the affected persons and the adjacent community where the construction work will be undertaken. The first level of grievance and complaints will be received by the Site Engineers of the EPC Contractor.

The section below details out the institutional arrangement for the implementation of the livelihood restoration plan, and the roles and responsibilities of each of IA, EA, Concessionaire and the LRP Implementing Agency, aligning with the roles and responsibilities as specified in the Annexure III - Roles and Responsibilities of Social Development Specialists of the ESMF for NMCG (updated in November 2019). The institutional arrangement along with the roles and responsibilities of the respective agencies presented in this document, is based on the institutional arrangement presented in the LRF which has already been agreed upon by both NMCG/ KMDA.

10.1 Role of NMCG (Project Implementing Agency)

The roles and responsibilities of Social Development Officer of IA are as follows:

- Provide policy guidance to the state level counterparts;
- Overseeing and monitoring R&R implementation activities as per the Livelihood Restoration Plan;
- Liaison with state administration for implementation of the LRP;
- Monitor the progress of the implementation of the LRP.

10.2 Role of KMDA (Project Executing Agency)

The Kolkata Municipal Development Authority (KMDA) being the project owner and the EA will be responsible for the following:

- Approval and disclosure of the LRP, in association with GSPPL;
- Ensure administrative assistance to the Concessionaire for LRP implementation;
- Overseeing and monitoring of LRP implementation;
- Ensure the handover the STP locations to GSPPL free of encumbrance;
- Provide administrative support to GSPPL in implementation of the overall project;
- Ensure the concerns and issues of the existing contractual workers are resolved;
- Provide No Objection Certificate (NOC) or permission from competent authority/ agency for laying of sewer pipelines to GSPPL;

- Establish a grievance redress process to address project construction related, environment and other social related concerns;
- Support GSPPL with liaising with district administration for convergence of government programmes/schemes for Income Restoration (if applicable) for the affected persons;
- Monitor the physical and financial progress of sewerage project.

10.3 Role of GSPPL (Project Concessionaire) and EPC Contractor in Livelihood Restoration Planning and Implementation

It has been mentioned earlier that VA Tech Wabag has 100% equity in GSPPL the project Concessionaire, and it is also the EPC Contractor. GSPPL will be responsible for the following

- i. Project planning,
- ii. Preparation of detail design, monitoring, and supervision of the work;
- iii. Reporting to KMDA,
- iv. Implementation of the LRP and coordinating all activities in the project, and to receive the first level of grievance.

GSPPL will have a designated E&S Team and an Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO) who will lead the overall responsibility for the following LRP implementation activities along with implementation of requisite E&S safeguard action plan items:

- Identify all the project impacts and PAPs impacted on account of the project components.
- Identify the PAPs who may be affected on account of the replacement and desilting work, and coordinate with line department and ensure relocation of utilities, prior to civil works.
- This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) should be approved by KMDA, IFC and World Bank before disclosure and implementation.
- Disclosure of LRP entitlements to affected persons and local community.
- Ensure disbursement of livelihood support and other entitlements to the PAPs as specified in the entitlement matrix of the LRP before starting any physical construction work for the PAPs along the sewer pipelines. Implementation of the LRP provisions related to fishing activity at Bally to be completed within 6 months of takeover of Bally site by GSPPL.
- Identify and hire a competent LRP Implementing Agency.
- Update the LRP based on final design and DMS with the support of LRP Implementing NGO. The LRP will be updated as a joint RAP and LRP document, if during finalization of the design, cases of physical displacement are identified as part of the detailed census survey.
- Wabag as contractor shall be the first point of receiving grievances and GSPPL will ensure redressal of any grievance related to LRP implementation. The GRM has been established based on the mechanism as presented in the ESIA and LRF document. GSPPL is of the opinion that the handling and monitoring of grievances can be conducted by the GSPPL project team itself, through their designated personnel and if required, grievances can be escalated accordingly through the Three Tier system, as presented in the LRP. As per the Three Tier system, all grievances will be received by the Project team at Tier 1, if unresolved, it will be escalated to Tier 2 where the appointed personnel from KMDA will seek to resolve it. Should the grievance still remain unresolved at Tier 2, it will be escalated to Tier 3 where the GRC, also comprising a representative from NMCG will seek to resolve it.

- GSPPL will be responsible to disseminate information and undertake stakeholder consultation on the status and progress of the construction work, the potential impacts the probable mitigation measures, in order to reduce the impact magnitude with the affected community and persons. It will also inform about the timeline of completion of the work. GSPPL will be responsible to update on the physical progress of the work from time to time to IFC.
- GSPPL will monitor the progress of LRP implementation by the NGO.
- GSPPL will hire an independent third party to conduct monitoring/audit. LRP implementation completion review/audit will be completed one year after LRP implementation.

Table 10.1 E&S Management GSPPL



10.4 Role of External LRP Implementing Agency

The external LRP implementing agency as deputed by the Concessionaire will be responsible for carrying out the following functions:

- To update the LRP before implementation, based on the DMS considering final location/design.
- If any additional families/ persons that may be present on cut-off date, the LRP implementing agency will conduct a further socio-economic survey of those families/ persons for inclusion under provision of the LRP. Moreover, if any of families/ persons identified as affected at the planning stage, are verified to be not affected during the DMS stage, they can be considered as not eligible for LRP provision.
- In the event physical displacement is identified as an impact during the DMS stage, the LRP will be updated as a joint RAP and LRP document.
- Organize community mobilisation and awareness programmes and executing the SEP.
- Try and assist the fish farmers in identifying alternate fishing grounds.
- Conduct skill mapping exercises with the fish farmers of Bally WSP and accordingly organise need based capacity building training programmes for the fish farmers or their family members.
- Help the fish farmers during the transition period into new livelihood opportunities.
- Help the PAPs in bank linkages or convergence with other government schemes.

- Livelihood support disbursement to the non-titleholders, roadside vendors, kiosks and shops for loss of income for the sewer pipeline desilting, replacement work. Also ensure that the affected entities are able to continue their work without difficulty after the construction work is over.
- Apprising GSPPL on the progress of the LRP implementation through regular reporting so that the EPC Contractor can start construction work in the particular sewerage pipeline stretch where livelihood support have been paid.

The Terms of Reference for the external LRP implementation agency implementation has been attached as **Appendix J**.

10.4.1 Selection Criteria for External LRP Implementing Agency

The following minimum screening criteria should be applied for selection of the LRP Implementation support agency that would be engaged by the Concessionaire. A SWOT analysis of the implementation agency options would be included in the implementation plan of the LRP. Technical Experience:

- The LRP Implementation Agency should have experience of implementing Livelihood Restoration Plans(LRP)/ Resettlement Action Plans(RAP) which includes undertaking consultations and census surveys of affected households in line with international standards and guidelines;
- The Agency should have similar working experience in and around Kolkata and /or neighbouring districts of West Bengal, as well as surrounding eastern states of India, for a minimum of two-three years;
- Experience related to LRP implementation activities for infrastructure projects as well as corporate CSR projects, would be preferred.
- The Agency should have adequate manpower strength of minimum five resources, to conduct LRP implementation activities, in parallel involving multiple sites.

Credentials

- Experience of completing projects of Rs.5 lakhs and above on time and proof in support of the same;
- Minimum Gross receipts / Turnover of Rs.20 Lakhs for last two financial years;
- Testimonials/experience certificates from a minimum of 2 clients immediately preceding five financial years;
- The Agency should preferably be registered with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), as per the Companies Amendment Act, 2019, in relation to the CSR implementation activities.

11. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

This section provides an understanding of the information disclosure and consultation plan put in place for the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). Information Disclosure is a critical component of the project engagement activities, which will be undertaken primarily through two means; preparation and dissemination of briefing material and organization of community consultations or group meetings. The primary purpose of the disclosure process will be to make information accessible and available to the Affected Persons (AP) in a simple and easy to understand manner. The briefing material shall be in the local language i.e. Bengali. This LRP will need to be approved by KMDA and NMCG and the Bank and will be publicly disclosed in accordance with the RPF. The following communication tools shall be designed for effective dissemination of relevant information.

Table 11.1: Public Disclosure Plan

Aspect	Information to be Disclosed	How & Where	When	Responsibility
Disclosure of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).	Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)	LRP will be made available to affected persons and local NGOs in the local language Bengali in the following public interfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Company or agency website; ■ DC's office; ■ District libraries; ■ Local Gram Panchayat office; ■ Site office of the EPC contractor. 	At time of finalization of LRP	Concessionaire (GSPPL), KMDA, NMCG
Consultations with PAPs on Entitlements	Information regarding impacted people and their entitlements in local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One-to-one meetings with PAPs ■ Project office; ■ Company or agency website. 	At the time of finalization of LRP	Concessionaire (GSPPL), KMDA, NMCG
Implementation of LRP	Any-on-going concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One-to-one meetings with PAHs; ■ FGD; ■ Field visits. 	During LRP Implementation	Concessionaire (GSPPL), KMDA, NMCG
Consultations with PAPs and local community	Explanation and discussion of PAPs' rights and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local municipality offices or Local 	During construction phase	Concessionaire (GSPPL), KMDA, NMCG

Aspect	Information to be Disclosed	How & Where	When	Responsibility
	obligations, institutional arrangements, procedures, GRM, eligibility criteria and entitlements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gram Panchayat office; ■ Site Office of the EPC Contractor. 		
Community Grievances	Information on how complaints related to project implementation or disbursement of livelihood support can be raised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One-to-one meetings with PAHs; ■ Local municipality offices or Local Gram Panchayat office; ■ Project Site offices. 	Throughout project cycle Prior to start of construction	Concessionaire (GSPPL), KMDA, NMCG
Updating LRP based on DMS	Any last minute rearrangements in alignments and design changes should be updated in the LRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soft copy uploaded on website. 	Design changes should be addressed in the LRP within 30 days of design finalization prior to commencement of construction activities	Concessionaire (GSPPL), KMDA, NMCG
Disclosure of monitoring reports	Disclosure of monitoring reports on lender's websites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soft copy uploaded on lenders website. 	Within 14 days upon receipt by lenders of the final version of the monitoring report	Concessionaire (GSPPL), KMDA, NMCG

12. BUDGET AND FINANCING

This LRP is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the RPF embedded in the ESMF of the World Bank funded project. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for implementing a livelihood restoration plan, the proposed project will allocate funds for livelihood support at replacement cost as well as for the allowances. This costs associated with the implementation of the LRP will be funded by GSPPL. The livelihood support to the PAPs will be disbursed through direct payment. The approved resettlement cost will include eligible livelihood support for temporary and permanent impacts to income, structure, and other impacts that will be identified during the resettlement planning.

While preparing the budget the cost items have been accounted as follows:

- i. For linear work (laying of new trunk sewer line/rising main), there is temporary loss of income for shops and businesses due to disturbance caused during construction. Businesses are entitled to income livelihood support for each day of disturbance on fully-closed roads. The daily earnings from the shops and business have been considered while calculating the income loss of the affected business.
- ii. Minimum wage rate of the workers engaged in the affected structure will be considered for calculating the income loss on account of the temporary closure of business/shops
- iii. Loss of any commercial structure either partial or full will be compensated at full replacement cost. The livelihood support considered for valuation of structures would be as per the rate specified in the Second Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- iv. Vulnerable persons are provided assistance for all days of lost income, including time of full closure.
- v. Lease amount, training cost, working capital and initial development cost of the WSP ponds.
- vi. One-time resettlement cost and subsistence allowance for the fish farm workers.

The LRP budget also includes lump sum cost for monitoring and external evaluation, cost for grievance redress mechanism and cost for hiring a LRP Implementing Agency for one year and a contingency amount.

The indicative LRP Budget is given in **Table 12.1**. The cost of the compensating the non-title holder entities, livelihood support allowance for the fish farm workers and the other cost is same. The estimated livelihood restoration plan budget is **INR 92, 34,501 (Rupees Ninety Two Lakh Thirty Four Thousand Five Hundred One only) i.e. USD 125,728 (USD One Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Seven Hundred)** options proposed for the fishermen has a varying cost.

Table 12.1: Indicative LRP Budget

Sl. No.	Description	Rate ³⁴ (INR)	Unit	Day/ Months	Total (INR)	Maa Ganga Fishing (9 Members)	Jivan Jibika Fishing (13 Members)	Maa Tara Fishing (10 Members)	Maa Kali Fishing (14 Members)
A. Affected Fishermen (Option 1) -Fishing at Alternate Site						Pond 1	Pond 2 & 6	Pond 4 & 5	Pond 3
A.1	Cost for leasing the alternate ponds and initial capital investment for developing the WSP ponds ~ to individual amount of one-time resettlement allowance of Rupees Fifty thousand only (INR 50,000) for each affected fishermen (INR 50,000 x 46 fishermen)	50,000	46		23,00,000	4,50,000	6,50,000	5,00,000	7,00,000
A.2	Working capital to start aquaculture activities in the new water bodies ~ to individual amount Rupees Three thousand only (INR 3,000) per month for a period of one year for each fishermen. (INR 3,000 x 12 months x 46 fishermen)	3,000	46	12	16,56,000	3,24,000	4,68,000	3,60,000	5,04,000
A.3	Skill training and capacity building for effective implementation of the livelihood restoration for fishermen group	10,000	46		4,60,000	90,000	1,30,000	1,00,000	1,40,000

³⁴ These rates are derived from the daily sales of the PAPs as reported and determined from the LRP Census

Sl. No.	Description	Rate ³⁴ (INR)	Unit	Day/ Months	Total (INR)	Maa Ganga Fishing (9 Members)	Jivan Jibika Fishing (13 Members)	Maa Tara Fishing (10 Members)	Maa Kali Fishing (14 Members)
	members (INR 10,000 x 46 fishermen)								
	Total Cost for Option 1				44,16,000				
B. Affected Fishermen (Option 2) -Alternate Fishing Related Livelihood Option									
B.1	Working capital and initial capital investment for developing WSP ponds support to support alternate fishing related activities ~ to individual amount of one-time resettlement allowance of Rupees Fifty thousand only (INR 50,000) for each affected fishermen plus to individual amount Rupees Three thousand only (INR 3,000) per month for a period of one year for each fishermen. (INR 50,000 x 46 fishermen + INR 3,000 x 12 months x 46 fishermen)	86,000	46		39,56,000	7,74,000	11,18,000	8,60,000	12,04,000
B.2	Skill Training and capacity building support for alternate livelihood to all the members (INR 10,000 x 46 fishermen)	10,000	46		4,60,000	90,000	1,30,000	1,00,000	1,40,000

Sl. No.	Description	Rate ³⁴ (INR)	Unit	Day/ Months	Total (INR)	Maa Ganga Fishing (9 Members)	Jivan Jibika Fishing (13 Members)	Maa Tara Fishing (10 Members)	Maa Kali Fishing (14 Members)
Total Cost for Option 2					44,16,000				
C. Affected Fish Farm Workers - Livelihood support Allowance									
C.1	One-time resettlement allowance for INR 50,000	50,000	14		7,00,000	-	-	-	-
C.2	Monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to INR 3,000 for a period of one year (INR 3000 x 12 months x 18 workers)	3,000	14	12	5,04,000	-	-	-	-
C.3	Skill Training for fish farm workers for alternate livelihood	10,000	14		1,40,000				
Total Cost for Livelihood support Allowance					13,44,000				
D. Affected Non-titleholder Commercial Entities									
D.1	Livelihood support for income loss for 30 PAPs within the income range of INR 6000 – 10000 for 3 days	308	32	3	29,568				
D.2	Livelihood support for income loss for 35 PAPs within the income range of INR 10001 – 20000 for 3 days	577	35	3	60,585				
D.3	Livelihood support for income loss for 4 PAPs	1154	4	3	13,848				

Sl. No.	Description	Rate ³⁴ (INR)	Unit	Day/ Months	Total (INR)	Maa Ganga Fishing (9 Members)	Jivan Jibika Fishing (13 Members)	Maa Tara Fishing (10 Members)	Maa Kali Fishing (14 Members)
	with the income of INR 30,000 for 3 days								
D.4	Livelihood support for income loss for 1 PAPs within the income range of INR 30,000 for 3 days	2000	1	3	6,000				
D.5	One-time financial assistance for loss of structure	25,000	1	1	25,000				
	Total Cost for D				1,35,001				
E. Other Costs									
E.1	Mid-term Third-Party Audit				2,50,000				
E.2	LRP Completion Audit				2,50,000				
E.3	Cost for Grievance Redress Mechanism (LS)				5,00,000				
E.4	Hiring of LRP Implementing Agency for 6 months	2,50,000		6	15,00,000				
	Total Cost for E				25,00,000				

LRP Options	LRP Options for Fishermen	Livelihood support Allowance for Fish Farm Workers	Non-titleholder Commercial Entities	Other Costs	Total Cost for LRP	Contingency (10% of Total LRP Cost)	Grand Total Cost for LRP
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1	LRP Cost-Permanent Income Loss (Fishermen Livelihood support - Option 1) and Temporary (Roadside Vendors)	44,16,000	13,44,000	1,35,001	25,00,000	83,95,001	8,39,500	92,34,501
2	LRP Cost-Permanent Income Loss Fishermen Livelihood support (Option 2) and Temporary Income Loss (Roadside Vendors)	44,16,000	13,44,000	1,35,001	25,00,000	83,95,001	8,39,500	92,34,501

Note:

- If any those are identified as affected at this stage, are verified to be not affected at DMS stage, can be discarded as not eligible for livelihood support.
- Affected Fishermen (Option 1) -Fishing at Alternate Site
- Affected Fishermen (Option 2) -Alternate Fishing Related Livelihood Option

13. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.1 Chronological schedule for LRP Finalization and Implementation

The LRP implementation will take into cognizance the potential overlaps and dovetailing opportunities with other environmental, social and community development plans that have been prepared for the Project, which include the:

- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) under the ESIA;
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); and
- Gender Action Plan (GAP).

The linkage to these plans will ensure a consistent and consolidated approach that avoids duplication of costs, community fatigue, inconsistent messaging and enables the efficient use of resources.

This section summarizes chronological steps in implementation of the LRP, including identification of agencies responsible for each activity and with a brief explanation of each activity.

13.1.1 Activities for LRP Preparation

For preparation of the LRP, the following activities were undertaken. These are as follows:

13.1.1.1 Socio-Economic Survey:

A detailed socio-economic survey was conducted by ERM as part of the LRP preparation for all the identified PAPs. The survey was meant to capture the current the baseline data which formed the base for developing the entitlements for the PAPs.

13.1.1.2 Stakeholder Consultation:

Several rounds of consultation were carried out with the PAPs to capture the perceptions towards the project. The several consultations also aimed at identifying the potential and feasible livelihood options as restoration measures, based on which the entitlements for livelihood support were established. Consultations with the project owner were conducted to help designed feasible restoration measures which can be implemented by an LRP implementing agency

13.1.1.3 Preparation of Entitlements:

Specific entitlements for each category of impacts have been developed. The entitlements cover both the temporary and permanent livelihood restoration measures. The measures developed were the result of several rounds of consultation both with the project owners and the affected persons.

13.1.1.4 Finalization of the LRP

The LRP including the number of PAPs has been developed based on the existing information provided by the project concessionaire. Due to absence of the detailed project design, the LRP will however be updated and finalized post the DMS which is to be carried out by the LRP implementing agency.

13.1.1.5 Disclosure of the LRP

The disclosure of the LRP will be undertaken by GSPPL. This will enable the local community to provide their consensus on the way forward.

13.2 Activities planned for GSPPL post LRP finalization

13.2.1.1 Identification of implementation partners

GSPPL will engage an independent LRP implementing agency for implementation of the LRP along with their teams and in collaboration with other implementation agencies (e.g. fiscal agents and partners/NGOs for livelihood restoration).

13.2.1.2 Finalization of the Implementation Schedule

GSPPL will update the implementation schedule into a proper and formal project format to align with project timelines and critical path items and milestones around livelihood support.

13.2.1.3 Establishing Livelihood Restoration Database

The project shall establish a database based on the socio-economic data collected during the LRP preparation. The same shall be regularly updated and maintained. This database shall include the data collected through the HH survey. This database will be used to inform the individual household level plans. The database will be an inventory listing the names and details of the PAHs.

13.2.1.4 Entitlement Plans and Agreements

GSPPL will prepare Livelihood Support Agreements for PAHs, which will capture:

- Summary of impacted category;
- Entitlements to compensate losses;
- Accompanying legal provisions;
- Payment disbursement schedule.

GSPPL will present each agreement to the affected households and will ensure informed consultation and participation (ICP). Each executed livelihood support agreement will be signed which may also include signatures from representatives of GSPPL.

13.2.1.5 Payment of Livelihood support

For payment of livelihood support for different categories of entitlements, the following steps shall be put in place for payment of livelihood support.

- All livelihood support shall be paid through account payee cheques. However, if banking facilities are not readily accessible by most PAHs, the Project may consider paying the livelihood support in cash;
- The bank details of each PAH which will be used for receiving/encashing the cheques for cash livelihood support, shall be collected and verified;
- In case of no bank accounts, and if desired by the PAH, provide assistance in setting up of bank accounts. This assistance may be in the form of helping the them get in touch with banks, understanding the procedures and Do's and Don'ts of maintaining bank accounts and completing the formalities for opening a bank account;
- Payment shall be made in the name of both the head of household and their spouse. In the event the spouse does not have an account, assistance will be provided in helping set up a bank account;
- Once the livelihood support amount has been released to the PAHs, a receipt of acknowledgement shall be signed and the entitlement shall be closed. However, the PAHs shall be provided with

sufficient time to verify the livelihood support amount received, in keeping with that identified in the household level entitlement plan.

13.2.1.6 LRP Implementation Timeline

A detailed time-bound LRP implementation schedule will be designed and developed by the external LRP implementation agency conducting DMS, in line with the project construction schedule. The overall schedule of LRP implementation will ensure that all affected families and persons are paid their due livelihood support and other livelihood restoration benefits/allowances prior to relocation.

Implementation of the LRP will start before commencing the project construction work. Once the LRP implementation is complete, construction work for the project will begin. Post completion of LRP implementation, this LRP document shall be updated for closure.

Table 13.1 Proposed Implementation Schedule

Tasks	LRP Implementation																								
	M 1	M 2	M 2	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M 10	M 11	M 12	M 13	M 14	M 15	M 16	M 17	M 18	M 19	M 20	M 21	M 22	M 23	M 24	
Identification of Implementation Partners	█																								
Finalisation of Implementation Schedule		█																							
Establishing Livelihood Restoration Database		█	█																						
Entitlement Plans and Agreements			█	█																					
Payment of Livelihood support					█	█	█	█																	
Third-party Audit (bi-annual)						█						█													
LRP Completion Audit (1 year after LRP Completion)																									█

M= Month

14. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring is an integral part of any project implementation in order to measure project performance and achieve project objectives. Monitoring is the key component to measure that all resettlement activities are implemented as per planned. Periodic monitoring will be conducted to ensure that the LRP implementation is effectively carried out. Both internal and external monitoring will be developed and will be achieved through an effective reporting system.

14.1 Internal Monitoring

A designated person will be responsible for overall internal monitoring and progress for resettlement implementation. Monitoring will include both the quantitative and qualitative progress against each indicator highlighted in the aforementioned section. It will further forms as a tool to identify future progress requirements, bottlenecks and issues and suggest remedial measures which can be integrated in the wider implementation process. The monitoring will include:

- a. Monitoring and verification of LRP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement.
- b. Recording of issues raised by the affected persons through the grievance mechanism such as valuation and disbursement.
- c. Status and progress of resettlement plan implementation.
- d. GSPPL will submit quarterly monitoring reports to IFC on LRP implementation and this will be disclosed on IFC website. Refer **Appendix G** for the outline of the quarterly monitoring report.
- e. Internal and third party audits will be conducted during the construction and operation phases of the project to meet IFC's requirements.

14.2 Monitoring Plan

The following plan as described under the **Table 14.1** will help to monitor implementation of the livelihood restoration plan to achieve the LRP objectives.

Table 14.1: Monitoring Plan

Stage	Aspect	Monitoring Plan	Monitoring Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Records	Frequency
During LRP Planning Stage	Census Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional data will be collected for Livelihood Restoration Plan for identifying the affected person and entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PAPs surveyed and identified; List and inventory of loss identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed socio-economic data of surveyed population such as livelihoods, unemployment and literacy rate etc. 	PAPs list and records	Once during census survey and during the detailed measurement survey
	Informed Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected shops and business facing income loss owing to the construction work will be requiring periodic consultation to identify the extent of impacts on their daily income. The affected persons are to be informed and made aware of the project activities and the potential impacts The AP are made aware of their entitlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultations conducted with the affected persons; Number of affected persons aware of the entitlement; Number of disclosure and engagement meetings; Number of consultations exclusively with vulnerable households; No. of PAPs consulted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs are aware of the project, its activities and E&S management plans such as LRP, GRM, SEP, etc.. Number of affected person aware of the grievance procedure. Identification of issues and shortfalls in the consultation process. 	Stakeholder Engagement Database	As determined by the requirement of the Project
	Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of the affected person which includes information about the affected entity, income and photos of the entity and affected person shall be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of PAPs with proper photograph documented. No. of meetings minuted 		PAPs list and records	As determined by the requirement of the Project

Stage	Aspect	Monitoring Plan	Monitoring Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Records	Frequency
		documented during the census survey.				
Before site hand over of the existing facilities by KMDA to GSPPL	Status of redeployment of the existing contracted workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing workers from Arupara and Baranagar facilities will be redeployed to other facilities of KMDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of workers to be dis-engaged from working in the three STPs; Number of workers re-engaged by KMDA in other facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of income for workers Improved livelihoods. 	Monitoring Report	A third party audit will be undertaken three month from post financial closure and handling of the project to the concessionaire
During LRP Implementation Stage	Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much do the affected households know about LRP. Were the affected households and their assets correctly enumerated. Were entitlements sufficient. Were vulnerable households identified and assisted. Status of payment of livelihood support before start of construction. Number of affected person receiving livelihood support and rehabilitation assistance Timeliness of implementation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of PAPs who have restored their income/ livelihoods; No. of PAPs participating in livelihood activities 	Monthly Monitoring Report Photographs and video recording of stretches 'before and after' the construction work for assessing the impact significance.	Monthly

Stage	Aspect	Monitoring Plan	Monitoring Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Records	Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Fishermen Groups and Workers:</i> ■ Livelihood restoration measures implemented for affected persons; ■ Numbers of affected fishermen who have availed benefits; ■ Training and capacity building support received; ■ Material support availed by affected fishermen. ■ 			
During LRP Implementation	External Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An external audit should be conducted every six months to assess status and progress of LRP implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Details of livelihood support provided; ■ Livelihood restoration measures provided for affected persons; ■ Numbers of affected persons receiving benefits; ■ Training and capacity building support availed by them; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No. of PAPs who have restored their income/ livelihoods; ■ No. of PAPs participating in livelihood activities 	External Audit Report	Bi-annually
Throughout the project cycle	Grievance Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Affected person will be made aware of the grievance procedure and the process for filling grievance. ■ The point person and mode of communicating the grievance will be shared with the APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ How much do affected households know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures? ■ Number of grievance/ complaints Lodged ■ Number of grievance/ complaints addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Perception of communities over implementation of livelihood interventions. ■ Issues and shortfalls in the process. 	Monitoring Report	Quarterly/ Monthly

Stage	Aspect	Monitoring Plan	Monitoring Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Records	Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of Pending Grievance ■ Average time to address grievances. 			
After LRP Implementation	LRP Completion Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assess implementation of LRP; ■ Assess whether all entitlements have been disbursed; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Details of livelihood support provided; ■ Livelihood restoration measures provided for affected persons; ■ Total number of affected persons receiving training and capacity building support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Restoration of income for affected persons; ■ Improved livelihoods of affected persons. ■ Changes in occupational profile 	LRP Completion Audit Report	1 year after LRP completion.

14.3 External Monitoring

An external monitoring will be conducted by an external agency – one mid-term evaluation preferably three months after the start of the LRP implementation and a final evaluation on completion of the implementation of the LRP (when all the affected persons, identified under the project have been compensated). The External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will conduct external monitoring under a set Terms of Reference (ToR) which had been attached as **Appendix I**. The reports of the EMA are to be prepared and submitted to GSPPL. GSPPL will submit the external monitoring report to IFC. As per IFC requirements, an audit by third party should be conducted during the construction and operation phases of the project.

14.4 Monitoring Indicators

For assessing the effective implementation of the LRP, monitoring indicators have been developed. The key baseline monitoring indicators that will be considered during the internal and external monitoring includes:

- Number of identified affected person;
- Occupation/livelihood profile and the extent of impact;
- Status of livelihood support received by number of PAPs;
- Capacity building and livelihood restoration of the fish farmers to their original position or better;
- Utilisation of the livelihood support amount received;
- Status of the existing contracted workers in terms of their re-engagement or re-deployment.

14.4.1 Fishermen PAPs

The following monitoring indicators will be considered for assessing the implementation of livelihood restoration measures PAPs engaged in fishing and their workers:

- Details of livelihood restoration measures implemented for affected fishermen and workers who were engaged at the WSP;
- Numbers of affected fishermen and their workers who have availed benefits and which option specifically;
- Training and capacity building support availed by them;
- Material support availed by them.

For ensuring smooth implementation of the LRP, a progress and outcome indicators have been developed to track the implementation of the LRP. The progress and outcome indicators covers the entire cycle of the project implementation. These comprise of (i) input indicators (ii) process indicators (iii) output indicators, and (iv) impact indicators. An indicative set of indicators that can be covered for each of the categories are summarized as follows:

Table 14.2: Monitoring Indicators

No.	Category/Indicator	Variables
1	Input Indicators	Funds allocated at the outset; Funds utilized thus far; Total number of PAHs/communities identified under the different project facility Gender , age and ethnicity composition of these individuals; Livelihood and occupational profile; Income levels. Implementing agency identified for implementing the LRP
2	Process Indicators	Status of payment of livelihood support Number of affected person receiving livelihood support and rehabilitation assistance Number of consultations/meetings conducted and Timeliness of implementation;
3	Output Indicators	Number of affected persons that have been able to resume back their daily sales Number of individuals that have received unskilled labour job /improved their income; Number of grievances reported
4	Impact Indicators	Restoration of income Change and improvement in the sewerage system in the Project area.

14.5 Reporting

GSPPL shall develop and implement a programme of reporting throughout the LRP implementation process. The LRP Implementing agency will support the preparation of monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual and final report for LRP implementation. The LRP implementation agency is required to fully comply with the reporting programme in terms of timely submissions of reports. Please refer to *Appendix G* for reporting format

14.6 Third Party Audit

During the implementation of LRP, a bi-annual third-party audit should be conducted during the entire LRP implementation period, assessing the status of LRP implementation, identifying any gaps and proposing corrective measures.

14.7 LRP Completion Audit

After one year of LRP implementation, an LRP Completion Audit should be conducted assessing compliance with the measures identified in LRP and identifying remaining gaps and corresponding corrective actions. This completion audit will verify whether all entitlements and commitments described in

the LRP such as the Entitlement Framework, have been delivered. The assessment will also determine whether PAHs' livelihoods, income and living standards have been restored or enhanced and check on any systemic grievances that may have been left outstanding.

APPENDIX A SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR LRP PLANNING

CENSUS & SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY –RAP, KMDA Sewerage Project

DATE		Name of Enumerator	
		Form No:	
Location:		Name of the Affected Person	
STP, Raising Mains, Gravity Sewer, I&D			
Govt. ID Type:	Govt. ID No:	Contact No:	

Type of the Structure Use

A. IDENTIFICATIONS

1	Residential	2	Commercial/ shops	3	Roadside vendors, kiosks	No. of Stories	
4	Temples	5	Political Party Office	6	Charitable Trust	G	G+1
7	Daily Market shops	8	Any Other Please Specify				

A.1 General Identification		
District	Municipality	Ward no.

A.2 Type of Property					
Private	Govt.	Trust	Community	Squatter	Encroacher
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥

A.3 Ownership

A.3.1 Do you own the structure/ plot/land?

1.	<input type="radio"/>	Owner	2.	<input type="radio"/>	Tenant
-----------	-----------------------	--------------	-----------	-----------------------	---------------

A.3.2 Occupiers Name

_____ S/O or D/O

A.3.3 If Tenant

Name of the Owner: _____

Address of the Owner: _____

B. RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION (for Commercial Structures Only)

B.1 What type of business are you doing, in case of commercial use?

1.	Tea Stall	5.	Hotel	9.	Cloth/Garments/Tailoring		
2.	Grocery	6.	Electrical	10.	Chemist		
3.	Furniture	7.	Pan/Cigarette	11.	Fruit shop		
4.	Educational	8.	Repairing and Garage	12.	Any other, specify		
B.2	Is your business self-owned?			Yes	①	No	②
B.3.	Average income from the shop per day						

B4.	What is the number of days engaged in the activity	① Less than 150 days ② 150-200 days ③ 201-250 days ④ More than 250days																																																								
B5.	What is the operational timing of the shop/establishment?																																																									
B6.	Typology of the Structure																																																									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Roof</th> <th colspan="2">Wall</th> <th colspan="2">Floor</th> <th colspan="2">Boundary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RCC/RBC</td> <td>①</td> <td>Brick</td> <td>①</td> <td>Concrete</td> <td>①</td> <td>Brick</td> <td>①</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thatched</td> <td>②</td> <td>Bamboo Plastic</td> <td>②</td> <td>Mud</td> <td>②</td> <td>Barbed Wire</td> <td>②</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mud</td> <td>③</td> <td>Mud</td> <td>③</td> <td>Stone</td> <td>③</td> <td>Bamboo</td> <td>③</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GI/Asbestos</td> <td>④</td> <td>Asbestos</td> <td>④</td> <td>Others</td> <td>④</td> <td>Others</td> <td>④</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bamboo</td> <td>⑤</td> <td>Others</td> <td>⑤</td> <td>Concrete</td> <td>⑤</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>⑥</td> <td></td> <td>⑥</td> <td></td> <td>⑥</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Roof		Wall		Floor		Boundary		RCC/RBC	①	Brick	①	Concrete	①	Brick	①	Thatched	②	Bamboo Plastic	②	Mud	②	Barbed Wire	②	Mud	③	Mud	③	Stone	③	Bamboo	③	GI/Asbestos	④	Asbestos	④	Others	④	Others	④	Bamboo	⑤	Others	⑤	Concrete	⑤			Others	⑥		⑥		⑥		
Roof		Wall		Floor		Boundary																																																				
RCC/RBC	①	Brick	①	Concrete	①	Brick	①																																																			
Thatched	②	Bamboo Plastic	②	Mud	②	Barbed Wire	②																																																			
Mud	③	Mud	③	Stone	③	Bamboo	③																																																			
GI/Asbestos	④	Asbestos	④	Others	④	Others	④																																																			
Bamboo	⑤	Others	⑤	Concrete	⑤																																																					
Others	⑥		⑥		⑥																																																					

No. of Worker.....

B2. Details of Worker

Sr. No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Name															
Working for number of years															
Wages paid (INR) (per Day/Month)															

C.HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

C1. What is Your Religious Group			
Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others, specify
①	②	③	(4)

C.2. How many Family members are therein your family (age wise mention below) :														
Male					Female									
C 3 What is your average Income from this business unit						Amount in INR								
						Yearly ^①				Monthly ^②		Daily ^③		
Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
C.1.1 Name	HOH												Write down the names of all person who live and eat together in this household starting with head exclude persons under the age of 14 years.	
C.1.2 Relationship													Codes: M-Mother, F-Father, W- Wife, HU – Husband, D-Daughter, S-Son, B-Brother, SIS-Sister, SIL-Son-in-Law, DIL-Daughter -in-Law, GS- Grandson, GD-Grand-daughter, BIL-Brother-in-Law, SISL-Sister-in-Law, N-Niece, NP-Nephew, O – Other specify	
C.1.3 Sex	Is the NAME male or female?													
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
C.1.4 Age	How old was NAME on the last birthday?													
C.1.5 Education	The class till which the person has been educated.													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Illiterate	
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Primary (class 3)	
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Secondary (Class 10)	
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Higher (graduate)	
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Technical	
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Vocational	
C.1.6	Is the NAME working?													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No
C.2 Occupation	A. The main activity at the place of job?												This may have multiple entries	
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Agriculture
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Agri Labour
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Non Agri Labour
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Business/Trade
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Govt. Service	

	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Private Service
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Maid Servant
	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Others
C.3	B. What was the main reason for the NAME not working?												To be filled for persons who are not working.
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	No work available
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Seasonal inactivity
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Household family duties
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Old/young
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Handicapped
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Others
C.4 Income	C. How much does the NAME earn in a month?												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	INR 0-Rs. 2500
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	INR 2501-Rs. 5000
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	INR 5001 and 10,000
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	INR 10,001- 20,000
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	INR 20,001 and above
C.5 Expenditure	D. What is the total household Expenditure in a month?												
	Expense Heads		Cost (per month/ per year) INR		Expense Heads		Cost (per month/ per year) INR		Expense Heads		Cost (per month/ per year) INR		
	Food				Health				Phone/ Mobile				
	Rent				Addiction (liquor, tobacco)				Entertainment (TV, Cable, Internet)				
	Education				Clothing				Travelling Cost				
	Fuel				Festivals/ Occasions								
Drinking Water				Electricity									
C.6 Skills	E. What is the skill possessed by the person?												
													e.g.: traditional artisans, carpentry, mason, weaving, garage mechanic, nursery, others (please mention)
C.7 Amenities	A. What is the drinking water source for the family?												
	Piped Water <input type="checkbox"/>		Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>		Well <input type="checkbox"/>		Pond <input type="checkbox"/>		Any other, specify.....				
	B. What is the source of water for domestic use?												
	Piped Water <input type="checkbox"/>		Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>		Well <input type="checkbox"/>		Pond <input type="checkbox"/>		Any other, specify.....				
C. Availability of Household Electricity									Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>		

D.5 Typology of the house structure

Roof		Wall		Floor		Boundary	
RCC/RBC	①	Brick	①	Concrete	①	Brick	①
Thatched	②	Bamboo Plastic	②	Mud	②	Barbed Wire	②
Mud	③	Mud	③	Stone	③	Bamboo	③
GI/Asbestos	④	Asbestos	④	Others	④	Others	④
Bamboo	⑤	Others	⑤	Concrete	⑤		
Others	⑥		⑥		⑥		

E. Area of Affected Commercial/Residential Structure in Sq. ft.

.....

F. Are you ready for this temporary adjustment during the laying of the pipeline?

YES..... NO.....




G. Any other thing you would like to mention in this regard.




.....

Note: Photo of every PAP should be taken against their shop/kiosk/cart, etc.



APPENDIX B PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

PAPs in Arupara Affected by Temporary Income Loss


SI No	Name of the Affected Person	Form No	Religion/Caste	Sex	Age	Educational Qualification of the AP	Contact Number	Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the business	Typology of the affected Entity	Any Workers	Area of the impacted Entity	Photos
1	Md. Jhumna	BESU/LHS/001	Muslim/Gen	M	45	Illiterate	9674170806	Total-4 Male-2 Female-2	Commercial Shops	Decorating Shops	400	20,000	10 am - 2 pm 4 pm - 9.30 pm	Kutchha	Yes	180 sq ft	
2	Dipak Thakur	BESU/LHS/002	Hindu/Gen	M		Illiterate	9088528068	Total-4 Male-2 Female-2	Commercial Shops	Saloon	400	12000	8 am to 2 pm 5 pm to 10 pm	Kutchha	No	120 sq ft	
3	Munna Bhagat	BESU/LHS/005	Hindu/Gen	M	48	Illiterate	9477487273	Total-6 Male-3 Female-3	Commercial Shops	Tea Stall	1500	30,000	6 am to 1 pm 4.30 pm to 10 pm	Kutchha	Yes	50 sq ft	






SI No	Name of the Affected Person	Form No	Religion/ Caste	Sex	Age	Educational Qualification of the AP	Contact Number	Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the business	Typology of the affected Entity	Any Workers	Area of the impacted Entity	Photos
4	Pradip Paral	ESU/RHS/002	Hindu/ SC	M	47	Secondary(class 10)	9062928084	Total-3 Male-2 Female-1	Commercial Shops	Xerox Shop	500	15000	10 am-3 pm 4 pm-11 pm	Semi-Pucca	No	42 sq ft	
5	Makhan Kumar	BESU/RHS/003	Hindu/Gen	M	56	Secondary(class 10)	933064812	Total-5 Male-4 Female-1	Commercial Shops	Tea Stall	300	8000	6am- 12 PM 4PM-8 PM	Kutcha	No	56 Sq ft	
6	Prasanta Sasmal	BESU/RHS/001	Hindu/Gen	M	55	Secondary(class 10)	9432504608/ 8931303594	Total-2 Male-1 Female-1	Commercial Shops	Tea stall	400	6000	8.30 Am-12 Pm 4.30 Pm-8 PM	Kutcha	No	9 Sq ft	






SI No	Name of the Affected Person	Form No	Religion/ Caste	Sex	Age	Educational Qualification of the AP	Contact Number	Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the business	Typology of the affected Entity	Any Workers	Area of the impacted Entity	Photos
7	Sukumar Maity	BESU/LHS/004	Hindu/Gen	M	50	Secondary(class 10)	8679265114	Total-4 Male-2 Female-2	Commercial Shops	Fast Food Shop	300	9000	7 Am-12 Pm 4 Pm-10 PM	Kutcha	No	12 Sq Ft	
8	Debraj Majhi		Hindu/ SC	M	32	Secondary(class 10)	6355866008	Total-5 Male-2 Female-3	Commercial Shops	Fast Food Shop	250	7500	4 AM-9 PM	Kutcha	No	40 sq ft	
9	Amit Ghosh		Hindu/Gen	M	32	Primary (class V)	8650811095	Total-2 Male-1 Female-1	Commercial Shops	Fast Food Shop	1000	24000	5 PM-9PM	Kutcha	No	60 sq ft	n/a
10	Bappi Majhi		Hindu/SC	M	55	Primary (class V)	7890099136	Total-5 Male-2 Female-3	Commercial Shops	Pan/Cigarette shop	1000	28000	7AM-12PM	Kutcha	No	20 sq ft	





SI No	Name of the Affected Person	Form No	Religion/ Caste	Sex	Age	Educational Qualification of the AP	Contact Number	Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the business	Typology of the affected Entity	Any Workers	Area of the impacted Entity	Photos
11	Subho Majhi		Hindu/SC	M	57	Primary (class V)	97807 09168	Total-2 Male-1 Female-1	Commercial Shops	Tea stall	400	6000	4.30 AM-8.00 AM	Kutchha	No		
12	Nitai Majhi		Hindu/SC	M	50	Illiterate		Total-5 Male-2 Female-3	Commercial Shops	Vegetable shop	200	11200	7 AM-8 PM	Kutchha	No	30 sq ft	
13	Banomali Majhi		Hindu/SC	M	45	Illiterate		Total- 1 Worker-1	Worker in Tea Stall owned by Munna Bhagat	Worker in Tea Stall owned by Munna Bhagat	200	6000	7 AM-2 PM	N/A	N/A	N/A	n/a






PAPs in Baranagar Affected by Temporary Income Loss






SI No	Affected Person	Form No	Religion	Sex	Age	Religion	Contact Number	Educational Qualification	Contact Number	Total Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the entity	Typology of Affected Entity	Any Workers	Photos
1	Bhola Nath Patro	RNTR /MPS/ 002	Hindu/ Gen	M	39	Hindu	Primary (class 3)	Primary (class 3)	9836125893	Total-4 Male:1 Female:3	Commercial Shop	Pan, Cigarette & Business Shop	400	12,000	7 am to 10 pm		No	
2	Guddu Shaw	RNTR /MPS/ 001	Hindu/ Gen	M	39	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	9748735394	Total-6 Male: 4 Female:2	Commercial Shops	Tea Stall	500	15000	7 am to 10 pm		No	
3	Abhijit Bera	NP Bazaa r/RHS/ 012/A	Hindu/ SC	M	30	Hindu	Primary(class 3)	Primary (class 3)	9836448068; 7044785174	Total-3 Male: 1 Female:2	Roadside Vendor	Fish Seller	300	9000	7 am to 12 pm	Roadside Vendor	No	
4	Saidul Gazi	NP Bazaa r/RHS/ 003	Muslim/ Gen	M	57	Muslim	Illiterate	Illiterate	N/A	Total-2 Male: 1 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	150	4500	7 am to 12 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	
5	Kartick Mondal	NP Bazaa r/RHS/ 003A	Hindu/ SC	M	35	Hindu	Primary(class 3)	Primary (class 3)	9830923275	Total-6 Male: 3 Female:3	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	200	6000	7 am to 12:30 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	



SI No	Affected Person	Form No	Religion	Sex	Age	Religion	Contact Number	Educational Qualification	Contact Number	Total Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the entity	Typology of Affected Entity	Any Workers	Photos
6	Rajesh Shaw	NP Bazaar/RHS/007	Hindu/Gen	M	32	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	8584994203	Total-5 Male: 3 Female:2	Roadside Vendors	Fruit Shop	300	9000	6 am to 12 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	
7	Dibyendu Kalay	NP Bazaar/RHS/011	Hindu/SC	M	58	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	9139901550	Total-3 Male: 2 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Papod Stall (Food Stall)	250	7500	7 am to 12:30 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	
8	Suchita Halder	NP Bazaar/RHS/002	Hindu/SC	F	34	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	8420894640	Total-1 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	200	6000	6:30 am to 12 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	
9	Prasenjit Ghosh	NP Bazaar/RHS/12	Hindu/Gen	M	35	Hindu	Secondary(class 10)	Secondary(class 10)	N/A	Total-3 Male: 2 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Paper and Magazine Stand	1000	30000	6 am to 1 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	
10	Sonu Kr. Shaw	Neogi Bazar	Hindu/Gen	M	25	Hindu	Secondary(class 10)	Secondary(class 10)	8777042808	Total-5 Male: 4 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop (Van)	500	15000	6 am to 1:30 am	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	

SI No	Affected Person	Form No	Religion	Sex	Age	Religion	Contact Number	Educational Qualification	Contact Number	Total Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the entity	Typology of Affected Entity	Any Workers	Photos
11	Provrat Khanra	NPBazer/RHS/04	Hindu/SC	M	38	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	N/A	Total-4 Male: 2 Female:2	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	500	15000	6 am to 1:30 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	
12	Asti Santra	NPBazer/RHS/05	Hindu/SC	M	60	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	N/A	Total-6 Male: 3 Female:3	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	200	6000	6 am to 1 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	
13	Tapan Chakrabarti	NPBazer/RHS/08	Hindu/Gen	M	60	Hindu	Primary(class 3)	Primary (class 3)	N/A	Total-4 Male: 2 Female:2	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	400	12000	6 am to 2 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	
14	Md.Nasim Akhtar	NPBazer/RHS/08	Hindu/Gen	M	41	Hindu	Higher	Higher	N/A	Total-5 Male: 3 Female:2	Roadside Vendors	Fruit Shop (van)	500	15000	7 am to 2 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	
15	Prabir Poddar	NPBazer/RHS/010A	Hindu/OBC	M	52	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	967811656/ 9674452887	Total-3 Male: 2 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	350	1000	6am to 12:30 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	

SI No	Affected Person	Form No	Religion	Sex	Age	Religion	Contact Number	Educational Qualification	Contact Number	Total Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the entity	Typology of Affected Entity	Any Workers	Photos
16	Chabi Malik	NPBazer/RHS/06	Hindu/Gen	F	55	Hindu	Primary(class 3)	Primary (class 3)	N/A	Total-7 Male: 3 Female:4	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	200	6000	6 am to 1:30 pm	N/A Roadside Vendor	No	
17	Bijay Shaw	RKPD/LHS/014	Hindu/Gen	M	45	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	N/A	Total-5 Male: 4 Female:1	Commercial Shop	Chana Badam Shop	100	3000	9 am to 11 pm	Kutcha	No	
18	Uttam Banerjee	RKPD/LHS/011	Hindu/Gen	M	47	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	N/A	Total-5 Male: 1 Female:4	Commercial Shop	Furniture Shop	600	18000	10 am to 1 am	Kutcha	No	
19	Subhash Mitra	RKPD/LHS/001	Hindu/Gen	M	49	Hindu	Higher	Higher	N/A	Total-4 Male: 2 Female:2	Commercial Shops	Cycle Stand	500	15000	6 am to 10 pm	Kutcha	Yes	
20	Md. Sahauddin	RKPD/LHS/005	Muslim	M	32	Muslim	Illiterate	Illiterate	N/A	Total-4 Male: 2 Female:2	Roadside Vendors	Fruit Shop	500	15000	10 am to 7 pm	Kutcha	No	



SI No	Affected Person	Form No	Religion	Sex	Age	Religion	Contact Number	Educational Qualification	Contact Number	Total Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the entity	Typology of Affected Entity	Any Workers	Photos
21	Biswanath Majumder	RKPD /LHS/ 016	Hindu/Gen	M	47	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	N/A	Total-4 Male: 1 Female:3	Commercial Shops	Cycle Repairing & Garage	500	15000	10 am to 7 pm	Kutcha	No	
22	Dilip (Tanmoy) Das	RKPD /LHS/ 007	Hindu/Gen	M	61	Hindu	Secondary(class 10)	Secondary(class 10)	6290683130	Total-3 Male: 2 Female:1	Commercial Shop	Mobile Repairing	250	8000	10 am to 11 pm	Kutcha	Yes	
23	Amardep Paswan	RKPD /LHS/ 004	Hindu/Gen	M	48	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	7278211871	Total-3 Male: 2 Female:1	Commercial Shop	Furniture Shop	200	17000	8 am to 10 pm	Semi Pucca	No	
24	Sanjoy Das	RKPD /LHS/ 015	Hindu/Gen	M	31	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	9831747874	Total-3 Male: 2 Female:1	Commercial Shop	Chicken Shop	400	12000	7 am to 12 pm; 5 pm to 9 pm	Kutcha	No	
25	Swaraj Adhikari	RKPD /LHS/ 10	Hindu/Gen	M	28	Hindu	Higher	Higher	7686091396	Total-6 Male: 4 Female:2	Commercial Shop	Cosmetic Shop	500	10000	10 am to 10 pm	Kutcha	No	




SI No	Affected Person	Form No	Religion	Sex	Age	Religion	Contact Number	Educational Qualification	Contact Number	Total Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the entity	Typology of Affected Entity	Any Workers	Photos
26	Pintu Rayak	RKPD/LHS/002	Hindu/Gen	M	42	Hindu	Secondary (class 10)	Secondary (class 10)	9681235933	Total-7 Male: 1 Female:6	Commercial Shop	Ironing Shop	250	8000	9am to 2pm; 4 pm to 8 pm	Kutchha	No	
27	Saheb Pramanik	RKPD/LHS/012	Hindu/SC	M	21	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	8240600639	Total-5 Male: 4 Female:1	Commercial Shop	Barber Shop	250	7500	9 am to 3 om; 6 pm to 10 pm	Kutchha	No	
28	Anita Devi Shaw	RKPD/LHS/007	Hindu/Gen	F	35	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	9123699077	Total-5 Male: 4 Female:1	Commercial Shop	Hotel	500	15000	7 am to 12 am	Semi Pucca	No	
29	Sunny Kumar Shaw	RKPD/LHS/006	Hindu/Gen	M	38	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	908835140	Total-5 Male: 4 Female:1	Commercial Shop	Muri Shop	200	6000	8 am to 12 am	Semi Pucca	No	
30	Jayanta Singha	RKPD/LHS/013	Hindu/Gen	M	42	Hindu	Higher	Higher	9903046154	Total-7 Male: 5 Female:2	Commercial Shop	Ayurvedic Stall	200	6000	10 am to 2 pm; 6 pm to 10 pm	Kutchha	No	



SI No	Affected Person	Form No	Religion	Sex	Age	Religion	Contact Number	Educational Qualification	Contact Number	Total Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the entity	Typology of Affected Entity	Any Workers	Photos
31	Hira Law Shaw	RKPD /LHS/ 003	Hindu/ Gen	M	45	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	90514199 21	Total-6 Male: 2 Female:4	Commercial Shop	Other (Hotel)	200	6000	8 am to 10 pm	Semi Pucca	No	
32	Naru Mondal	RKPD /LHS/ 001A	Hindu/ SC	M	42	Hindu	Secondary	Secondary	N/A	Total- 4 Male: 2 Female: 2	N/A Worker at Cycle Stand, owned by Subhash Mitra	N/A Worker at Cycle Stand, owned by Subhash Mitra	N/A	5000	7 am to 10 pm	N/A	N/A	n/a
33	Ekrajul	RKPD /LHS/ 001B	Muslim/ Gen	M	60	Muslim	Illiterate	Illiterate	N/A	Total- 3 Male: 2 Female: F	N/A Worker at Cycle Stand, owned by Subhash Mitra	N/A Worker at Cycle Stand, owned by Subhash Mitra	300	6000	7 am to 10 pm	N/A	N/A	
34	Hari Muthi Mondal	RKPD /LHS/ 001C	Hindu/ SC	M	60	Hindu	Illiterate	Illiterate	N/A	Total: 4 Male: 2 Female: 2	N/A Worker at Cycle Stand, owned by Subhash Mitra	N/A Worker at Cycle Stand, owned by Subhash Mitra	N/A	7000	7 am to 10 pm	N/A	N/A	n/a





SI No	Affected Person	Form No	Religion	Sex	Age	Religion	Contact Number	Educational Qualification	Contact Number	Total Number of Family Members	Type of Structure use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing of the entity	Typology of Affected Entity	Any Workers	Photos
35	Rupam Das	RKPD /LHS/ 001D	Hindu/ Gen	M	N/A	Hindu	Primary	Primary	N/A	Total:4 Male: 2 Female: 2	N/A Worker at Cycle Stand, owned by Subhash Mitra	N/A Worker at Cycle Stand, owned by Subhash Mitra	N/A	9000	7 am to 10 pm	N/A	N/A	n/a





PAPs in Bally Affected by Temporary Income Loss





SI No	Name of the Affected Person	Form No	Religion	Sex	Age	Educational Qualification of the AP	Contact Number	Total Family Members	Type of Structure Use	Type of Business Operating	Average Income per day	Average monthly income	Operational timing	Typology	Any Impacted Workers	Area of the impacted Entity	Photos
1	Sunil Yadav	BALLY/JB G Rd/01	Hindu/Gen	M	32	Illiterate	6291435330	Total-1 Male-1	Cattle Shed	Cattle Shed	400	20,000	5 am-11 am 3 pm-5 pm	Semi Pucca	No	80 sq ft	n/a
2	Suresh Ray	BALLY/JB G Rd/01A	Hindu/Gen	M	45	Illiterate	7595913832	Total-1 Male-1	Cattle Shed	Cattle Shed	500	15000	5 am-4 pm	Semi Pucca	No	80 sq ft	
3	Khokon Roy	BKP/MOR NINGMAR KER/LHS/009	Hindu/Gen	M	60	Primary	Nil	Total-1 Male-1	Roadside Vendors	Pan Cigarette	400	12000	7am-1 pm 4 am-9 pm	Roadside Vendors	No		n/a
4	Dulati Tika Das	BKP/MOR NINGMAR KER/LHS/004	Hindu/Gen	M	60	Illiterate	Nil	Total-1 Male-1	Roadside Vendors	Vegetables Shops	200	6000	6 am-11am	Roadside Vendors	No		

5	Md. Danish Ansari	BKP/MORNINGMAR KET/LHS/005	Muslim/Gen	M	18	Illiterate	Nil	Total-4 Male-3 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Plastic Material Item	500	15000	6 am-12 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	
6	Shib Shankar Shaw	BKP/MORNINGMAR KET/LHS/006	Hindu/Gen	M	53	Illiterate	Nil	Total-3 Male-1 Female:2	Roadside Vendors	Tea Stall	300		5am-1.30 PM 3.30 pm-9.30 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	
7	Gulab Rabbani	BKP/MORNINGMAR KET/LHS/010	Muslim/Gen	M	30	Primary	Nil	Total-4 Male-2 Female:2	Roadside Vendors	Fruit Shop	200	6000	8 am-10pm	Roadside Vendors	No	


8	Satya Ranjan Das	BKP/MORNINGMARKET/LHS/007	Hindu/Gen	M	79	Illiterate	8017062165	Total-4 Male-2 Female:2	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	400	12000	6 am - 1.30 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	
9	Gouranga Sokar	BKP/MORNINGMARKET/LHS/008	Hindu/Gen	M	65	Illiterate	Nil	Total-3 Male-2 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	500	12000	6 am to 1 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	
10	Basu Das	BKP/MORNINGMARKET/LHS/0012	Hindu/Gen	M	55	Illiterate	Nil	Total-4 Male-3 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Fish Shop	800	24000	6 am to 1 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	n/a
11	Samir Das	BKP/MORNINGMARKET/LHS/003	Hindu/Gen	M	40	Secondary	Nil	Total-4 Male-1 Female:3	Roadside Vendors	Fish Shop	400	12000	7 am - 11 am	Roadside Vendors	No	n/a
12	Md. Chand	BKP/MORNINGMARKET/LHS/001	Hindu/Gen	M	45	Illiterate	Nil	Total-5 Male-4 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Meat Shop	600	18000	7 am - 1 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	n/a



13	Budha Dev Ghosh	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/12	Hindu/Gen	M	43	Secondary	Nil	Total-5 Male-1 Female:4	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	350	10500	7 am -1.30 pm	Roadside Vendors	No		
14	Palash Baneerjee	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/011	Hindu/Gen	M	25	Secondary	Nil	Total-3 Male-2 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	vegetable Shop	300	9000	6 am - 12 pm	Roadside Vendors	No		
15	Susanta Das	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/010	Hindu/Gen	M	32	Primary	Nil	Total-4 Male-3 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Grocery Shop	250	7500	6 am to 12 pm	Roadside-van	No		
16	Sukumar Saha	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/009	Hindu/Gen	M	47	Primary	Nil	Total-5 Male-3 Female:2	Roadside Vendors	Fruit Shop-Van	270	8000	7 am - 2 pm	Roadside Vendors	No		

17	Prasanta Biswas	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/008	Hindu/Gen	M	47	Secondary	Nil	Total-4 Male-1 Female:3	Roadside Vendors	Fish Shop	2000	60000	7.30 am-12.30	Roadside Vendors	No	
18	Pintu Patra	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/007	Hindu/SC	M	40	Secondary	Nil	Total-4 Male:2 Female: 2	Roadside Vendors	Fish Shop	600	20000	7.30 am-12.30	Roadside Vendors	No	
19	Biswajit Chakraborty	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/006	Hindu/Gen	M	50	Illiterate	Nil	Total-4 Male-2 Female:2	Roadside vendors	Vegetable shop	400	12000	6.30 am - 12.30 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	
20	Prasanjit Dutta	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/005	Hindu/Gen	M	30	Secondary	Nil	Total-7 Male-4 Female:3	Roadside Vendors	vegetable shop	670	20000	6 am- 1 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	


21	Uttam Ghosh	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/004	Hindu/Gen	M	57	Illiterate	Nil	Total-2 Male-1 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	1000	30000	6 am - 1 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	
22	SK Maiuddin	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/003	Muslim/Gen	M	40	Illiterate	Nil	Total-6 Male-4 Female: 2	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	300	9000	6 am - 1 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	
23	Narayan Mallick	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/002	Hindu/Gen	M	70	Primary	9874107529	Total-4 Male-3 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	Vegetable Shop	500	15000	7 am - 1 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	
24	Prafulla Sil	BKP/MORNING MARKET/RHS/001	Hindu/Gen	M	50	Illiterate	Nil	Total-2 Male-1 Female:1	Roadside Vendors	vegetable Shop	500	15000	6.30 am - 1 pm	Roadside Vendors	No	

PAPs in Bally (Fishermen) Affected by Income Loss

SI No	Name of the Affected Person	ID Number	Contact Number	Sex	Age	Religion	Education	Total family Members	Occupation	Additional Livelihood	Name of the Fishing Cooperatives	Photos
Maa Ganga Fisheries												
1	Indrajit Debroy	Aadhar: 283373002447	9123346858	M	39	Hindu/Gen	Secondary Formal training on fisheries	Total: 5 Male:1 Female:4	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Ganga Fisheries)	
2	Nanda Lal Sikder	Nil	Nil	M	38	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 3 Male:1 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Ganga Fisheries)	n/a
3	Nepandra Nath Gain	Nil	Nil	M	40	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 5 Male:3 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Ganga Fisheries)	n/a
4	Shib Nath Ghu Ghu	Nil	Nil	M	42	Hindu/SC	Illiterate	Total: 5 Male:3 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Ganga Fisheries)	n/a
5	Ashok Mondal	Nil	Nil	M	36	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 4 Male:3 Female:1	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Ganga Fisheries)	n/a
6	Babu Sona Mondal	Nil	Nil	M	32	Hindu/SC	Primary	Total: 5 Male: 4 Female:1	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Ganga Fisheries)	n/a
7	Subhankar Das	Nil	Nil	M	30	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Ganga Fisheries)	n/a
8	Gautam Das	Nil	Nil	M	43	Hindu/Gen	Primary	Total: 4 Male:2 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Ganga Fisheries)	n/a

SI No	Name of the Affected Person	ID Number	Contact Number	Sex	Age	Religion	Education	Total family Members	Occupation	Additional Livelihood	Name of the Fishing Cooperatives	Photos
9	Sintu Dubey	Nil	Nil	M	30	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 6 Male: 2 Female:4	Fishing	Nil Nil	Fishing (Maa Ganga Fisheries)	n/a
Maa Kali Fisheries												
1	Shyamal Sarkar	Adhar: 985912120021	6289199026	M		Hindu/Gen			Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	
2	Amit Roy	Adhar: 816468365160	6291667410	M	41	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 5 Male: 2 Female:3	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	
3	Sujit Sil		9073053985	M	46	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
4	Santosh Maity	Nil	8443872625	F	30	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 4 Male: 3 Female:1	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
5	Kalipada Das	Nil	8582927402	M	48	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 4 Male: 2 Female:2	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
6	Sukumar Saha	Nil	9143385350	M	54	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 1 Female:2	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a

SI No	Name of the Affected Person	ID Number	Contact Number	Sex	Age	Religion	Education	Total family Members	Occupation	Additional Livelihood	Name of the Fishing Cooperatives	Photos
7	Alok Dutta	Nil	Nil	M	56	Hindu/Gen	Illiterate	Total: 3 Male: 1 Female:2	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
8	Lakshmi SarkarSaha	Adhaar: 468788564964	9073164394	F	28	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 1 Female:2	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
9	Arup Paul	Nil	9123659645	M	30	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 4 Male: 3 Female:1	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
10	Pankaj Das	Nil	Nil	M	36	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
11	Samrat Das	Nil	Nil	M	30	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
12	Swapna Malakar Dey	Nil	Nil	M	28	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
13	Biraj Singha Roy	Nil	Nil	M	34	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
14	Tapas Das	Nil	Nil	M	42	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 4 Male: 2 23Female:2	Business	Nil	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	n/a
Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries												

SI No	Name of the Affected Person	ID Number	Contact Number	Sex	Age	Religion	Education	Total family Members	Occupation	Additional Livelihood	Name of the Fishing Cooperatives	Photos
1	Sanjay Mandal	MLN1033992	9123950773	M	38	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 1 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	
2	Dhananjay Singh	Nil	Nil	M	47	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 6 Male: 4 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
3	Suman Mitra	Nil	Nil	M	28	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 1 Male: 1 Female:0	Fishing	Fish Monger	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
4	Gopal Mandal	Nil	nil	M	30	Hindu/SC	Primary	Total: 5 Male: 3 Female:2	Fishing	Fish Monger	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
5	Kartick Mondal	Nil	Nil	M	54	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 4 Male: 2 Female:2	Fishing	Fish Trading	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
6	Sanchita Dey	Nil	Nil	F	42	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 4 Male: 2 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
7	Krishna Biswas	Nil	Nil	M	52	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 4 Male: 2 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
8	Meghnath Sepai	Nil	Nil	M	32	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a

SI No	Name of the Affected Person	ID Number	Contact Number	Sex	Age	Religion	Education	Total family Members	Occupation	Additional Livelihood	Name of the Fishing Cooperatives	Photos
9	Binay Pal	Nil	Nil	M	36	Hindu/Gen		Total: 6 Male: 4 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
10	Radha Kankan Goswami	Nil	Nil	M	42	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 6 Male: 4 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
11	Tapan Singh	Nil	Nil	M	49	Hindu/Gen	Secondary	Total: 4 Male: 2 Female:2	Fishing	Fish Monger	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
12	Biraj Mandal	Nil	Nil	M	42	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
13	Ratan Sen	Nil	Nil	M	45	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 4 Male: 1 Female:3	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Maa Jibon Jivika Gosthi Fisheries)	n/a
Maa Tara Fisheries												
1	Babusona Patit	Nil	Nil	M	38	Hindu/SC	Secondary,	Total: 5 Male: 1 Female:5	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Ma Tara Fisheries)	
2	Umashankar Patit	Nil	Nil	M	38	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 7 Male: 4 Female:3	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Ma Tara Fisheries)	n/a
3	Dipak Mondal	Nil	Nil	M		Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 1 Male: 1 Female:0	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Ma Tara Fishing Group)	n/a

SI No	Name of the Affected Person	ID Number	Contact Number	Sex	Age	Religion	Education	Total family Members	Occupation	Additional Livelihood	Name of the Fishing Cooperatives	Photos
4	Kartick Bar	Nil	Nil	M	39	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 1 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Ma Tara Fisheries)	n/a
5	Nityananda Bar	Nil	Nil	M	31	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Fishing	Truck helper	Fishing (Ma Tara Fisheries)	n/a
6	Mathur Makhal	Nil	Nil	M	38	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 4 Male: 2 Female:2	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (Ma Tara Fisheries)	n/a
7	Krishna Bar Mali	Nil	Nil	M	32	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (ma Tara fisheries)	n/a
8	JaydebSingh	Nil	Nil	M	30	Hindu/SC	Higher	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Fishing/ Truck Helper	Nil	Fishing (ma Tara fisheries)	n/a
9	Santanu Ba	Nil	Nil	M	37	Hindu/SC	Higher	Total: 5 Male: 2 Female:3	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (ma Tara fisheries)	n/a
10	Ashok Mondal	Nil	Nil	M	30	Hindu/SC	Secondary	Total: 2 Male: 1 Female:1	Fishing	Nil	Fishing (ma Tara fisheries)	n/a

PAPs in Bally (Fish farm Workers) Affected by Income Loss

	Facility	Location	Facility	Name of the Affected Person	Religion	Contact Number	Family Details	Type of Business Operating	Occupation	Average Income per month	Other income sources	Photos
1	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Amit Mondal/SC	Hindu	8617782344	Total Family: 6 Male: 2 Female: 4	Fishing (Maa Kali Fisheries)	Fishermen Worker	9000	Nil	N/A
2	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Animesh Mondal/SC	Hindu	7679760108	Total Family: 5 Male: 2 Female: 3	Fishermen Worker (Maa Kali Fisheries)	Fishermen Worker	8000	Nil	N/A
3	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Ranjit Das/Gen	Hindu	6290182918	Total Family: 4 Male: 2 Female: 2	Fishermen Worker (Maa Kali Fisheries)	Fishermen Worker (8000/month)	14500	Nil	N/A
4	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Mr. Das/Gen	Hindu	N/A	Father of Ranjit Das	Fish Farm Labourer for Maa Kali Fisheries	Fish Farm Labourer working with Ranjit Das	6500	Nil	N/A
5	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Raju Mondal/SC	Hindu	8017139577	Total Family: 5 Male: 3 Female: 2	Fishermen Worker (Maa Kali Fisheries)	Fishermen Worker	9000	Nil	N/A
6	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Sankar Das/Gen	Hindu	9007190063	Total Family: 5 Male: Female:	Fishermen Worker (Maa Kali Fisheries)	Fisherman Worker	8000	Nil	N/A
7	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Rabin Das/Gen	Hindu	N/A	Total Family: 4 Male: 2 Female: 2	Fishermen Worker (Maa Kali Fisheries)	Fisherman Worker	8000	Nil	N/A

	Facility	Location	Facility	Name of the Affected Person	Religion	Contact Number	Family Details	Type of Business Operating	Occupation	Average Income per month	Other income sources	Photos
8	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Mithun Dondo/SC	Hindu	9874438349	Total Family: 4 Male: 2 Female: 2	Fishermen Worker (Maa Kali Fisheries)	Fishermen Worker	8000	Nil	N/A
9	Kona/WSP/004	Kona	MPS	Pravakar Mondal/SC	Hindu	N/A	Total Family: 3 Male: 2 Female: 1	Maa Tara	Night Guard	6000	Nil	N/A
10	kona/WSP/004	Kona	MPS	Sanjay Hazra/SC	Hindu	N/A	Total Family: 1 Male: 1 Female:	Maa Tara	Nightguards	6000	Nil	N/A
11	kona/WSP/004	Kona	MPS	Kamal Sarkar/Gen	Hindu	N/A	Total Family: 1 Male: 1 Female: 1	Maa Tara	Night guard	6000	Nil	N/A
12	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Samir Mondal/SC	Hindu	N/A	Total Family: 1 Male: 1 Female:	Maa Tara	Night Guard	6000	Nil	N/A
13	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Nepal Gayen/SC	Hindu	N/A	Total: 2 Male: 1 Female:1	Maa Tara	Worker	8000	Nil	N/A
14	Kona WSP	Kona	MPS	Bettu Patil/Gen	Hindu	N/A	Total: 3 Male: 2 Female:1	Maa Tara	Worker	8000	Nil	N/A

**APPENDIX C LIST OF EXISTING CONTRACTUAL WORKERS AT THE
THREE LOCATIONS**

**List of existing Manpower at Howrah Arupara and Kona STP along with connected Lifting Stations & MPS
(South & North Howrah Zone)**

Engagement related with the Work : **Operation & Maintenance of Sewage Pumping Station under GAP**

Vide Tender No. / Work Order/ Extension Order No.: **SE (E/M) – II/1H – 1/2011/13B & 105/KMDA/WS/G – 300 Dated – 02.07.2018**

Engaged by the Agency : **Ganga Action Plan Contract Workers Co-operative Society Ltd.**

[Signature]
20/7/18
Superintending Engineer (Water & Sanitation)
K.M.T.A.

EXISTING MANPOWER

Sl No.	Zone	Location	Name of the Staff/ Labour	Age	Qualification	Service Duration (Year)	Designation	Salary	ESI/ PF Facility	Remarks
1	South Howrah Zone	Howrah Sewage Treatment Plant	Sibangshu Ranjan Mukherjee	49	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
2			Arun Bhatak	51	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
3			Pratap Ghosh	51	VII Pass	20	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
4			Sailein Das	51	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
5			Sanjay Bhattacharjee	47	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
6			Subhas Paul	48	VII Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
7			Tarun Ghosh	47	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
8			Pradip Dey	45	VII Pass	27	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
9			Madhab Ghosh	49	VII Pass	24	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
10			Sanat Ghosh	49	VII Pass	23	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
11			Kaushik Kundu	53	VII Pass	23	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
12			Jatin Ghosh	46	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
13			Ram Prasad Ghosh	46	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
14			Samir Hazra	46	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
15			Jadab Ghosh	48	VII Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
16			Scourmen Baduri	46	VII Pass	23	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
17			Pradip Kundu	51	VII Pass	23	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	

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18	South Howrah Zone	Arupara Main Pumping Station	Akshoy Das	46	VII Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
19			Bhaskar Chandra Das	47	VII Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
20			Sarbendu Lohar	48	VII Pass	23	Opert. Cum Helper	11,775.00	Yes	
21			Goutam Majhi	40	VII Pass	17	Opert. cum Helper	11,775.00	Yes	
22			Sujit Baduri	42	VII Pass	17	Cleaner	11,775.00	Yes	
23			Sambhunath Ghosh	41	VII Pass	17	Cleaner	11,775.00	Yes	
24			Sadhu Charan Ghosh	52	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
25			Subit Roy	52	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
26			Pratap Karmakar	52	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
27			Dilip Choudhuri	52	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
28			Bikash Behadur	41	VII Pass	17	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
29			Kunjabihari Dwari	54	VII Pass	20	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
30			Meoalal Hele	51	VII Pass	20	Sweeper	11,775.00	Yes	
31			Gangaram Hela	44	VII Pass	15	Sweeper	11,775.00	Yes	
32			Prabir Hazra	54	VII Pass	28	Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
33			Kartick Mondal	53	VII Pass	25	Pump Operator	11,610.00	Yes	
34			Asoke Panje	56	VII Pass	14	Pump Operator	11,610.00	Yes	
35			Kartick Karmakar	54	VII Pass	10	Pump Operator	11,610.00	Yes	
36			Setyajit Chanda	48	Madhyamik	25	Pump Operator	11,610.00	Yes	
37			Santanu Chanda	39	H.S.	10	Pump Operator	11,610.00	Yes	
38			Anupam Bhattacharya	39	VII	21	Operator	387/-/day	Yes	
39			Ajoy Das	50	VII	19	Operator	387/-/day	Yes	
40			Sushanta Hazra	41	VII	19	Operator	387/-/day	Yes	
41			Kanika Jana	36	VII	1	Operator	387/-/day	Yes	
42			Abdul Quam	48	VII	21	Operator	387/-/day	Yes	
43			Tapen Kumar Roy	41	VII Pass	23	Operator	387/-/day	Yes	
44			Arun Banerjee	44	VII Pass	20	Operator	387/-/day	Yes	
45			Manab Deti	44	VII Pass	20	Operator	387/-/day	Yes	
46			Gosto Halder	52	VII Pass	20	Operator	387/-/day	Yes	
47			Barun Kanti Dey	24	Madhyamik	1	Sweeper	387/-/day	Yes	
48			Mirinal Kanti Roy	41	upto VII Pass	20	Operator	387/-/day	Yes	
49			Bimal Das	55	Madhyamik	23	Security Guard	13,500.00		
50			Sailendranath Ghosh	54	VII Pass	23	Security Guard	13,500.00		
51			Madhusudan Ganguly	57	VII Pass	23	Security Guard	13,500.00		

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52	North Howrah Bally Zone	Ichapur Main Pumping Station	Amar Nath Ghosh	56	Madhyamik	23	Security Guard	13,500.00			
53			Ratan Kumar Das	56	Madhyamik	23	Security Guard	13,500.00			
54			Prabir Naskar	60	VII Pass	23	Security Guard	13,500.00			
55			Jayanta Boler	54	VII Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
56			Samar Nath Chatterjee	54	VII Pass	24	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
57			Joydeb Koner	52	VII Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
58			Subir Roy	45	VII Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
59			Subir Bhodhak	55	VII Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
60			Bholanath Gupta	58	VII Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
61			Srimangal Somundra	58	VII Pass	23	Sweeper	11,775.00	Yes		
62	North Howrah Bally Zone	Bally K'hal LS-3 (Bally)	Alok Kumar Das	49	VII Pass	26	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
63			Shyamal Dutta	54	VII Pass	22	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
64			Partha Banerjee	48	VII Pass	26	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
65			Sailen Dutta	52	VII Pass	10	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
66			Jarun Kumar Das	50	H.S Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
67			Subhankar Pal	24	H.S Pass	5	Sweeper	11,775.00	Yes		
68			Amar Saha	54	VII Pass	20	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
69			Sanjib Mullick	36	VII Pass	18	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
70			Kunulal Acharya	52	VII Pass	20	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
71			Gopal Prasad Kesori	40	VII Pass	20	Sweeper	11,775.00	Yes		
72	North Howrah Bally Zone	Goliabari LS-6 (Howrah)	Pratap Ghosh	59	VII Pass	17	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
73			Suwendu Mukherjee	40	VII Pass	20	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
74			Nital Dhole	59	VII Pass	20	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
75			Bijay Ghosh	58	VII Pass	18	Sweeper	11,775.00	Yes		
76			Bhola Bag	51	VII Pass	26	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
77			Ashok Dalal	59	VII Pass	26	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
78			Nital Ghate	51	VII Pass	26	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
79			Debasis Bag	32	VII Pass	3	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
80			Robin Middy	58	VII Pass	23	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
81			Laltu Halder	49	VII Pass	19	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
82	North Howrah Bally Zone	Kona M.P.S. (Howrah)	Bhisnan Bajpaye	54	VII Pass	19	Sweeper	11,775.00	Yes		
83			Tapas Majhi	45	VII Pass	24	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
84			Ashok Dutta	44	VII Pass	24	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		
			Sankar Mukherjee	43	Madhyamik	19	Operator	11,775.00	Yes		

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85	North Howrah Bally Zone	Salt Gola LS-5 (Howrah)	Alok Mitra	59	VII Pass	17	Sweeper	11,775.00	Yes			
86			Mahesh Prasad Kesori	55	VII Pass	25	Operator	11,775.00	Yes			
87			Sujit Daw	45	Madhyamik	20	Operator	11,775.00	Yes			
88			Suwendu Ganguly	40	Madhyamik	21	Operator	11,775.00	Yes			
89			Goutam Mukherjee	44	VII Pass	20	Sweeper	11,775.00	Yes			
90			Belur Mach LS-2 (Bally)		Dilip Singh	45	IX Pass	21	Pump Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
91					Debabrata Das	59	VI Pass	21	Pump Operator	11,775.00	Yes	
92					Manindranath Das	59	V Pass	26	Pump Operator	11,775.00	Yes	

List of existing Manpower at Baranagar STP along with connected MPS at Kamarhati

Engagement related with the Works:

i) Operation, Maintenance, guarding and cleaning etc. of the Pumping machineries, equipment of Sewage Water Main Pumping Station at Baranagar – Kamarhati

ii) Operation, guarding and cleaning etc. of 40 MLD STP Baranagar – Kamarhati at Makhal.

Vide Tender No. / Work Order/ Extension Order No.: i) 09/EE/MD – I/E&M/KMDA of 2016 – 17
ii) 08/EE/MD – 1/E&M/KMDA of 2016 - 17

Engaged by the Agency :

i) M/S. SUNNY ENTERPRISE
ii) M/S. KANKINARA ENGINEER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

Sl No.	Zone	Location	Name of the Staff/ Labour	Age	Qualification	Service Duration (Year)	Designation	Salary	ESI/ PF Facility	Remarks
93	Baranagar - Kamarhati	Baranagar - Kamarhati MPS	Subhasish Ghosh	51		3 (around)	Operator	10,122.00	Yes	
94			Bishu Dholui	46		3 (around)	Operator	10,122.00	Yes	
95			Rakesh Hela	41		3 (around)	Operator	10,122.00	Yes	
96			Surender Rabidas	37		3 (around)	Operator	10,122.00	Yes	
97			Tanweer Alam Shah	31		3 (around)	Operator	10,122.00	Yes	
98			Gopal Rabidas	41		3 (around)	Operator	10,122.00	Yes	

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99		Pintu Rudra	50	3 (around)	Operator	10,122.00	Yes	
100		Kartik Barik	54	3 (around)	Operator	10,122.00	Yes	
101		Anil Yadav	41	3 (around)	Operator	10,122.00	Yes	
102		Basudev Das	43	3 (around)	Operator	10,122.00	Yes	
103	Baranagar - Kamarhati Sewage Treatment Plant	Ranjit Das	64	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
104		Sujit Kumar Jha	52	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
105		Siddhartha Sankar Das	51	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
106		Anup Kumar Das	46	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
107		Khokan Dey	48	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
108		Apurba Bhattacharjee	47	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
109		Swapan Kumar Chanda	49	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
110		Tushar Paramanik	59	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
111		Mrinal Dey	51	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
112		Nityananda Goswami	62	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
113		Subhas Chandra Sarkar	55	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
114		Haranath Biswas	48	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
115		Gopal Biswas	40	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
116		Amulyaratan Das	62	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
117		Suprajit Roy	53	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
118		Abhijit Bhattacharjee	47	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
119		Tapan Kumar Das	51	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
120		Bijoy Das	49	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
121		Tarak Nath Banik	54	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
122		Subrata Bhattacharjee	51	3 (around)	Operator	8,080.00	Yes	
123	Alok Adhikary	54	3 (around)	Operator	15,000.00	Yes		

**APPENDIX D CONSULTATIONS WITH PROJECTED AFFECTED PERSONS
(PAPS) AT BARANAGAR, BALLY & ARUPARA**

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Details of Consultation	Concerns & Expectations
Baranagar STP			
1.	Vendors at Morning Market <i>Location:</i> G.L Tagore Road <i>Date:</i> 24 th of August, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A consultation was conducted with the vendors at the morning market on G.L Tagore road which is located along the stretch for the proposed laying of the gravity sewer line. ■ The consultation revealed that the market timings are from 6 am to 1:30 pm and the vendors who mainly sell meat, fish and vegetables, occupy both sides of the road. ■ Their approximate daily income is Rs. 200-500. ■ The vendors were not previously aware about the project but however suggested that since the road is a very congested area, the project work should take place at night. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The morning market vendors at G.L Tagore Road situated near the gravity sewer line, expressed their concerns about the further congestion to be caused by the proposed works and even suggested that the work should be carried out at night.
2.	Bus Operators <i>Location:</i> 34B Bus Stand at GL Tagore Road <i>Date:</i> 24 th of August, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A consultation was conducted with private bus operators at the 34 B Bus Stand which is situated on the G.L Tagore Road. ■ The consultation revealed that the bus operators were not aware of the project. ■ Out of 40 buses, 20-30 buses are presently in running condition and the bus timings are from 6 am to 11 pm, with the peak hours of operation being 8 am to 11 am, as well as 5pm to 9pm. ■ According to the bus operators, other buses such as Bus no. 43 also utilize the road. ■ The bus operators are however willing to cooperate during the pipeline laying work. ■ They requested to be intimated before the project work so that can rearrange and shift the buses to another nearby location. They further suggested that the work should take place after the Durga Puja, as it will be a busy period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The bus operators at 34B Bus Stand which is situated near GL Tagore Road have requested for intimation on the commencement of the proposed works so that they can rearrange the buses to another location, to avoid traffic disruption.
3.	Electric Rickshaw Drivers <i>Location:</i> Dakshineswar Temple and Bus Stand <i>Date:</i> 24 th of August, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A consultation was conducted with the electric rickshaw drivers operating near the I & D sewer 2 location i.e. Dakshineswar Bus Stand The rickshaw stand is also located near the Dakshineswar Temple. ■ The peak hours of operation are from 7am to 11am and 4pm to 9pm. ■ The consultation revealed that the drivers were not aware of the project but they are however now willing to cooperate as they expect the project to bring about positive outcomes. ■ They however highlighted that Dakshineswar Temple is visited by thousands of worshippers each year, and thus suggested that it would be ideal if the project work can take place during the night. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The electric rickshaw drivers situated near I&D 2 expressed their concern on the potential congestion and traffic disruption that will be caused by the proposed works in the area, as it is a congested area. The area is near the Dakshineswar temple, which is a temple visited by thousands.
4.	Consultation with the Women Members residing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A consultation was conducted with the local community, primarily women, residing at the Dakshineswar Railway Quarters, which is situated near RKPd road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The residents also reported that there is a manhole in the area which causes a lot

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Details of Consultation	Concerns & Expectations
	<p>near Railway Colony</p> <p>Location: Railway Colony, RKPD Road Date: 11th of February, 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reportedly, there are approximately 150 HHs in the quarters, comprising of approximately 4-5 persons per HH, and all residents are from West Bengal itself. The women are mainly engaged in domestic work; many are also engaged as domestic helpers and are earning approximately Rs. 1000-2000 per month. The team also provided the participants with information on how to access the project's grievance mechanism should they have any concerns in relation to the construction work. 	<p>of waterlogging in the area, mainly during the rainy season. The area is waterlogging for a few hours and they indicated that this has led to many residents becoming ill with dengue and other water-borne diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">
5.	<p>Consultation with the local community near Railway Colony, RKPD Road</p> <p>Location: Railway Colony, RKPD Road Date: 11th of February, 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultation was conducted with the local community residing at RKPD Road near the cycle stand, which also included the owner of the cycle stand. The RKPD road will be affected by the laying of the sewer pipelines. The cycle stand owner reported that he earns approximately Rs. 500 per day and revealed that the land being utilised for his stand belongs to the Baranagar Municipality, where he pays a yearly tax of approximately Rs. 750. The residents and shop owners also reported that there is a brick sewer line situated below the shops and if any renovation works are required, the requested that machinery be utilised for minimum disruption. RKPD road was observed to be a very busy road and reportedly, there is no alternate route other than RKPD road, therefore suggested that the work be conducted in a manner where there is minimum disruption. The team also provided the participants with information how to access the project's grievance mechanism should they have any concerns in relation to the construction work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residents and shop owners also reported that there is a brick sewer line situated below the shops and if any renovation works are required, the requested that machinery be utilised for minimum disruption.
Arupara STP			
6.	<p>Consultation with Shop Owner near Lifting Station 1</p> <p>Location: BESU , Swarnamoyee Road Date: 27th of August 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations were conducted with shop owners situated outside the BESU Lifting Station, along Swarnamoyee Road. The commercial structures are temporary structures and reportedly, they are earning a daily income between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000. The ERM team briefed about the project and the proposed activities and they indicated that they were not previously aware of the proposed activities of the Project. They informed that they will cooperate with the proposed project activities as they believe that it is for the benefit of the community, but suggested that the work be conducted during the periods where there is lesser movement of traffic, and also requested for prior information before commencement of activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shop owners did not express any concerns with regard to the implementation of the project activities, as they believed that it is in the interest of the general public.
Bally STP			
7.	<p>Consultation with Local Market Users</p> <p>Location: Belur Date: 27th August 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The morning market is located in B.K Pal road of Belur Panchanantala. On a daily basis there are local vendors who sit from morning 6.AM to 9 AM, regularly for selling of vegetables, Fish and meat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vendors expressed their willingness to cooperate during the implementation (construction) of the project.

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Details of Consultation	Concerns & Expectations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The roadside vendors are from the surrounding areas of Belur and they reported that most of them belong to the low income groups. The average income of the roadside vendors per day ranging from INR 200 to INR 500. ■ The vendors operate their business throughout the year, however they reported that they are facing difficulties during rainy season as they operate their business in the open space without shade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ They expressed that impact should be reduced to a minimum as possible. Further they requested that post digging and construction work completed, the road should be repaired accordingly.
8.	<p>Consultation with Fishermen Groups at WSP Kona</p> <p>Location: Kona Waste Stabilization Pond, North Howrah, Bally</p> <p>Date: 9th September, 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The fishing activity in the WSP pond has been carried out for the last 20 years under the approval of the Chakpara Anandanagar Gram Panchayat. Recently in the last three years, the WSP pond is overseen by the Block Development Officer (BDO). ■ The BDO has issued a 3 years lease agreement to four (4) cooperative society. The agreement was last issued by the BDO since September 2017 and this is the running third year. The lease was reported to be a verbal agreement and there is no written form of agreement. The fishermen reported that every year they are to pay the tender amount to the BDO for carrying out fishing for the year 2019-2020. ■ The yearly payment was made through demand draft in the name of Bally Jagacha Panchayat Samitee. As reported by the fishermen, the last lease payment made by the Ma Ganga Cooperative society to the BDO was INR 3,30,000 ■ The cooperative societies - Jeevan Jevika Mahotsa Goshti comprises of 14 members and Ma Ganga Fishery of 12 members. None of the representatives from the other two cooperative societies were present during the meeting. ■ The four Cooperative society were assigned each pond for carrying out the fishing. ■ When trying to ascertain the dependency of the fishermen on the WSP pond, it has been reported that from only 5 members from Ma Ganga and 7-8 member from Jeevan Jevika are dependent on the WSP ponds for fishing as their primary occupation. For the remaining members, they are engaged in services and job-related activity as their primary occupation ■ The major fish cultivated are Rohu, Katla, Prawn (Chingri), Lalentika, Maitikal, Kalgosh, Japanese Puti, and Vietnamese Koi and Kol Chingri. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The fishermen reported that though currently, they are not harvesting any fish from the WSP, however there are still remaining fish in the ponds. The fishermen expressed that they should be given the right to salvage the remaining fish before the work starts. ■ In the case of any decision regarding infrastructural development and to be taken place in the WSP, the Panchayat Samiti and all the fishermen should be communication and informed immediately.

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Details of Consultation	Concerns & Expectations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Fishermen reported that the harvest is done once in 3 months and the last harvest was in December 2018. ■ The average yearly production is 7 to 8 ton, and the last production was reported to be 500 kg and the Gross income is INR 65000. The profit earned after procuring all the input supplies and payment of fees are shared among the members equally. ■ The representative from Jeevan Jevika Cooperative Society reported that during the first year of the contract, an investment of INR 15,00,000 was spent, out of which the fishermen faced a loss of INR 6,70,000. The major reason for the loss was the insufficient flow of water from the MPS towards the ponds. Secondly, the presence of huge chemical in the WSP ponds led to the sudden death of fishes. This was reported mainly in the case of fishing is undertaken in the Anaerobic pond ■ When trying to ascertain the awareness of the project, the fishermen reported that none of them are aware of the proposed project, but have expressed their willingness and cooperation required for the project. 	
9.	<p>Consultation with Fishermen Groups at WSP Kona <i>Location: WSP Kona</i> <i>Date: 14th September 2019</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The WSP falls under the Chakpara Anandanagar Gram Panchayat. The WSP land was previously being overseen by the Block Development Office (BDO), Bally Jagacha and it was revealed that the tender for fishing activities at the WSP was floated by the Panchayat Samiti, under Bally Jagacha Block. ■ As per discussion with Maa Ganga Fisheries group has made an initial investment of Rs. 2 Lakhs each. This group utilises Pond 1 (Maturation Pond) and they indicated that they harvest 4 times a year, with approximately 500 kgs for the first 3 cycles. They indicated that they yield 7-8 tonnes during the last cycle and that they sell their produce to the local market. They also indicated that they they made the full payment of 3 lakhs during the first cycle i.e. the 2016-2017 cycle. During the second cycle, i.e. the 2017-2018 cycle, they made a payment in two installments i.e. 60% and then 40%. During the present cycle i.e 2019-2020, they have already made 40% of the payment i.e. Rs. 1,20,000 in cash, for which a receipt was also produced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ They indicated that they have been facing a loss in the previous cycles and that they have also been utilizing their own funds for the cleaning of the chemicals present in the ponds. These chemicals were used by the previous group utilising the ponds, to increase the fish yield. ■ Taking into consideration their already incurred losses, the groups thus shared their concerns about the current cycle, and particularly about not having received any intimation from either the Block Development Office or the Gram Panchayat

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Details of Consultation	Concerns & Expectations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ As per discussion with Jivan Jeevika Fishing representative, Mr. Sanjoy Mondal, the group has 12 members and they have been functioning since 2017. They utilise pond Pond 6 (Anaerobic Pond) and Pond 2 (Facultative Pond). <li>■ As per discussion with Maa Kali Fishing representative Mr. Amit Roy, the group has 14 members and utilise Pond 4 (Maturation Pond) and Pond 5 (Anaerobic Pond). They mostly cultivate small fish. Reportedly, they have already made 40% payment for the 2019-2020 cycle. They also indicated the fish cultivated at pond 5, which is the anaerobic pond, is mostly affected in terms of yield. <li>■ As per discussion with Maa Tara Fishing representative, Mr. Amit Mondal and Mr. Babusona Patip, the group has 10 members and they utilise Pond 3 Facultative Pond. For the cycles, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, they have made the full payment of 3 lakhs each cycle, to the Gram Panchayat but have not yet made the payment for the present cycle 2019-2020. It may be noted that since the group leader for Maa Tara fisheries, Mr. Babusona Patip was not able to physically attend the meeting, the ERM team was able to discuss with him over the phone. In addition, a representative was present on his behalf i.e. Mr. Amit Mondal. 	<p>authorities about the jurisdiction of the ponds being handed over to KMDA, and about the project as a whole. They therefore requested for immediate communication from the respective authorities about this new development.</p>
10.	<p>Consultation with Local Community at Panchanantala</p> <p><i>Location: Panchanantala, Bally</i></p> <p><i>Date: 13th February, 2020</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A consultation was conducted with the local community residing at Panchnantala Road. <li>■ This road stretch will require replacement of sewer lines. The ERM team was accompanied by the Wabag team and the purpose of the consultation was to provide an awareness about the proposed upgradation works, the implementation timeline and as well as to gather their suggestions and inputs. The team gave a detailed briefing about the duration of work, which will be approximately three days, as well as the nature of disruption. <li>■ The name of the locality is B.K Pal Road comprising of 4 wards with 2000 households. The community reported that about 80% of the households belong to BPL community. <li>■ The major occupation of the community is daily wages. Majority of the resident are from West Bengal followed by migrants from Bihar and Jharkhand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The community perceived that the proposed project will improve the drainage system in the area and hopeful the issues of water logging will be resolved. They expressed cooperation for the project during construction period. <li>■ The community, however raised their concern that in the earlier construction work have causes damage to public utilities such as the drinking water pipelines. Therefore they urge that during replacement work,

Sl. No	Stakeholder Group	Details of Consultation	Concerns & Expectations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The areas around the BK Pal road faces frequent flooding especially during the rainy season. The major reason is the clogged drain connecting to the high drain. As a result the water from the low drain overflows and causes waterlogged in the areas. The community reported that as a result of this, many of the local resident were suffering from Dengue. <li>■ The road stretches along the BK Pal road is very busy and heavy vehicle coming from Ghusuri more are passing through this road stretches. The road stretches is busy from 7 am to 1 pm and from 4 pm to 10 pm. 	<p>measure should be taken to avoid damage to public utilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The local community were told of the grievance mechanism and a toll numbers was shared with the community members in case of any grievances.

APPENDIX E

**RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND LAND ACQUISITION
FRAMEWORK (RPLAF) SECTION OF THE ESMF FOR NMCG,
NOVEMBER 2019**

4.4.2 Resettlement Policy and Land Acquisition Framework (RPLAF)

61. NMCG has developed an Entitlement Matrix, which is in line with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement 2013 other applicable laws and Acts of the Government of India to address the issues related with affected persons.

62. R&R will be undertaken as per the entitlement matrix or State R&R policy where applicable, to address the issues related to the resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected persons.

63. This aims to resettle and rehabilitate the affected persons on account of its investments in a manner that they do not suffer from adverse effects and shall improve or at the minimum retain their previous standard of living, earning capacity and production levels. It is also the endeavor of the Namami Gange program that the resettlement shall minimize dependency and be sustainable socially, economically and institutionally.

64. Special attention will be paid for the improvement of living standards of marginalized and vulnerable groups.

65. The broad principles of the R&R policy are as below:

- The adverse impacts on persons affected by the project would be avoided to the extent possible.
- Where the adverse impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted to improve their standard of living.
- All information related to resettlement preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and community participation will be ensured in planning and implementation.
- Private negotiations will also be used for land acquisition as required.
- The persons affected by the project who does not own land or other properties but who have economic interest or lose their livelihood will be assisted as per the broad principles brought out in this policy.
- Before taking possession of the acquired lands and properties, compensation and R&R assistance will be made to those who are available and willing to receive the entitlements in accordance with this policy.
- There would be no/or minimum adverse social, economic and environmental effects of displacement on the host communities but if needed specific measures would be provided.
- Broad entitlement framework of different categories of project-affected people has been assessed and is given in the entitlement matrix. Provision will be kept in the budget. However, any one moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at project level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.

- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure involvement of women. Efforts will also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included.
- All consultations with PAPs shall be documented. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- Cut of Date shall be preliminary notification under RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 for titleholders and in case of Non-title holder's end date of socio –economic survey.

66. As required, a Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared including a fully itemized budget and an implementation schedule.

Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans

67. Having identified the potential impacts of the relevant investments, the next step is to develop action plans to mitigate the impacts. The RAPs will provide the link between the impacts identified and proposed mitigation measures to realize the objectives of involuntary resettlement. The investment specific RAP will take into account magnitude of impacts and accordingly prepare a resettlement plan that is consistent with this framework before the sub-project is accepted for Namami Gange program financing. Any affected person will be assisted as provided in the National Policy or State Policy where applicable on resettlement and rehabilitation.

- a) The above RAP plan will be prepared as soon as subproject is finalized, prior to NMCG/SMCG's approval of corresponding civil works bid document.
- b) Investments that are not expected to have any land acquisition or any other significant adverse social impacts; on the contrary, significant positive social impact and improved livelihoods are exempted from such interventions.

Sub Project Approval

68. In the event that a subproject involves land acquisition against compensation or loss of livelihood or shelter, the implementing agency shall:

- a) not approve the subproject until a satisfactory RAP has been prepared and shared with the affected person and the local community; and
- b) not allow works to start until the compensation and assistance has been made available in accordance with the framework.

Procedure to be followed for Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

69. The EA will undertake a survey for identification of the persons and their families likely to be affected by the project. Every survey shall contain the following municipality or ward / village-wise information of, the project affected families:

- i. Members of families who are residing, practicing any trade, occupation or vocation in the project affected area;
- ii. Project Affected Families who are likely to lose their house, commercial establishment,

agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade occupation or vocation or losing any other immovable property.

- iii. Agricultural labourers and non-agriculture labourers.
- iv. Families belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe categories
- v. Vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above the age of 50 years of age, who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family;
- vi. Families that are landless (not having homestead land, agriculture land or ether homestead or agriculture land) and are below poverty line, but residing continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area;
- vii. Losing access to private property or common property resources

70. The EA on completion of the survey will disseminate the survey results among the affected community. Based on the social impact assessment survey, EA will prepare an action plan to mitigate or minimize the adverse impacts as identified during the survey. The draft mitigation plan in form of resettlement action plan (RAP) will be again disseminated among the affected individuals/ community. The feedback received from the affected groups will be incorporated to the extent possible before finalization of the RAP.

71. Every-draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) prepared shall contain the following particulars namely.

- a) The extent of area to be acquired for the project, the name(s) of the corresponding village(s)/ municipality area and the method employed for acquiring land with the relevant documentation.
- b) village wise or municipality wise list of affected families and likely number of displaced persons by impact category
- c) family-wise and the extent and nature of land and immovable property in their possession indicating the survey numbers thereof held by such persons in the affected zone;
- d) Socio-economic survey of affected people including income/asset survey of APs.
- e) a list of agricultural labourers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depend on agricultural activities;
- f) a list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been alienated wholly and substantially from their main sources of occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land and / or structure for the project;
- g) information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;
- h) a list of occupiers; if any
- i) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are likely to be affected;
- j) a comprehensive list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to project affected families by impact category;
- k) details of the extent of land available which may be acquired in settlement area for resettling and

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- allotting of land to the project affected families;
- l) details of the basic amenities and infrastructure facilities which are to be provided for resettlement;
 - m) the entitlement matrix;
 - n) the time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced families in resettlement zones;
 - o) grievance redressal mechanism;
 - p) institutional mechanism for RAP implementation;
 - q) monitoring and evaluation indicators and mechanism;
 - r) budget; and
 - s) Any other particulars as the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation may think fit to include for the information of the displaced persons.

Land Acquisition, R&R Benefits for Affected Families

72. In case land/house is acquired, as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAR&R) Act, 2013 the compensation will be paid to the land holders/house owners and the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) benefits shall be extended to all the affected families as per provisions of the Act or state R&R Policies, where applicable and entitlement framework of this ESMF. Any affected and/or displaced family/person will be assisted as per the provisions of the RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 and/or state R&R Policies wherever applicable.

73. Value of land to be determined as per various sections of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 namely:

- Section 11 (1) publication of preliminary notification
- Section 26 (Market value of the land)
- Section 28 (parameters to be considered for market value)
- Section 29 (determination of value of attached things to the land).
- Section 30 (award of solatium)
- Project will be guided by First Schedule of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 for determination of land value.
- In case of land purchase through private negotiation, section 46 of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 will be applicable. Project may also use any state specific instrument for direct purchase of land.

74. Provisions for R&R at the community level will be as follows:

- The common property resources and the community infrastructure shall be relocated in consultation with the community.
- During construction phase alternative access shall be provided in case of loss of access to private land / or common resource property.

75. Any unforeseen impacts shall be document and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in policy Guideline.

76. The following is the entitlement matrix, as per RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013:

Table 4-3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact/Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements as per Policy
1. Agricultural Land		
Acquisition of agricultural land	Land Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation as defined in First Schedule of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 or any state policy • Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for adjoin such other project as may be required; or one-time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or(c) annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month Per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (RFCTLARR Act, 2013, Second Schedule – clause4). • In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a acquiring body, each affected family which is involuntarily displaced shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award. (RFCTLARR, 2013 – Second schedule; clause 5 para1) • Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than Twenty Five thousand rupees, for construction of cattle shed. (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 Second Schedule clause) • Each affected family shall be given a one-time resettlement allowance of fifty thousand rupees only (RFCTLARR,2013 – Second schedule; clause 10) • In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of an acquiring body, the stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the acquiring body. The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances. The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected families • (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Second Schedule – clause 11).
2. House		
i) Acquisition of House	Affected Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a house is lost in rural area, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban area, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sqmts in plinth area (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Second Schedule – Clause 1 para 1). • Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Second Schedule – Clause 1 para3). • Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Second Schedule – Clause 1 para 4).

Type of Impact/Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements as per Policy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award (RFCTLARR, 2013 – Second schedule; clause 5 para1). • Right to salvage material from the demolished structures • Three months' notice to vacate structures • One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifty thousand rupees, for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle. (RFCTLARR, 2013 – Second schedule; clause 6) • Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than Twenty Five thousand rupees, for construction of cattle shed. (RFCTLARR, 2013 – Second schedule; clause7) • Each affected person who is rural artisan, small trader or self- employed person who has been displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than (Rs. 25,000/-) twenty-five thousand rupees, for construction of working shed or shop. (RFCTLARR, 2013 – Second schedule; clause8) • Each affected family shall be given a one-time resettlement allowance of fifty thousand rupees only(RFCTLARR,2013 – Second schedule; clause 10) • In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of an acquiring body, the stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the acquiring body. The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances. The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected families (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Second Schedule – clause 11).
iii)BPL without homestead land and residing in the area for not less than three years	Affected Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has been residing in the affected area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area, shall be entitled • if a house is lost in rural area, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira AwasYojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban area, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sqmts in plinth area (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Second Schedule – Clause 1 para1). • Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Second Schedule – Clause 1 para 3). • Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Second Schedule – Clause 1 para4). • Right to salvage material from the demolished structures • Three months' notice to vacate structures

Type of Impact/Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements as per Policy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifty thousand rupees, for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle. (RFCTLARR, 2013 – Second schedule; clause 6)
3. Livelihood losses		
i) Rural artisan, small trader or self-employed Person displaced	Each affected person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than (Rs. 25,000/-) twenty-five thousand rupees, for construction of working shed or shop. (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013, Second Schedule – clause 8)
ii) Employment Assistance	Affected Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required (RFCTLAR&R Act 2013, Second Schedule, Clause 4(a).; The acquiring body shall give preference to the affected persons or their groups or cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming up in or around the project site; and The acquiring body shall give preference to willing landless labourers and unemployed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase.
4. Other Benefits		
i) Additional assistance for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families	Affected Family	<p>Appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained. In all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other central Act or a state Act for the time being in force (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 section 41(3)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed. Laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 section 41 (4)). Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 section 41(11)). Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower (RFCTLAR&R Act 2013, Second Schedule; clause 2) In addition to subsistence allowance of INR 50,000, the

Type of Impact/Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements as per Policy
		<p>Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees.(RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013, Second Schedule, , clause 5, para2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cases of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities' language, culture and community life of the tribal communities. (RFCTLAR&R Act 2013, clause 5 para 3)
ii)One time Resettlement allowance	Any Affected family not already covered under clause 2 (iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be entitled to one time resettlement allowance of fifty thousand rupees (RFCTLAR&R Act 2013, Second Schedule clause10).
5. Exemptions from stamp duty etc.		
		<p>In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of an acquiring body, the stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the acquiring body. The land and house allotted will be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected families. The land for house allotted to the affected family shall be free from all encumbrances (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 clause 11)</p>
6. Trees and standing crops		
Trees on land being acquired	Land holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market value of the trees to be computed as per the provisions of Horticulture and Forest Department.
Standing crops at the time of acquisition , if any	Land holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to harvest crops Market value of standing crops to be computed as per provisions of Agriculture Department.

Please note that this is bare minimum and Project should also consider the additional R&R provisions given in state specific policy / rules.

77. According to the assessment of the preliminary list of prioritized works, there may be need for private land acquisition in some cases which could result in involuntary displacement and loss of livelihood. However, project involuntary resettlement is likely to be of small scale and would not trigger the need for a full resettlement action plan. Nevertheless, as a precaution, the classification of subprojects of the ESMF describes actions and procedures to be followed in case any involuntary displacement does occur. In the event that involuntary displacement takes place, the principles and procedures defined in the Framework will apply.

78. Once the location of the works is known during project implementation, individual resettlement or land acquisition plans will be prepared for each sub-project. The Resettlement Action Plans will be reviewed and approved by SMCG/ NMCG before being implemented.

79. During DPR preparation, analysis of alternatives will be carried out to avoid or reduce involuntary acquisition of private land.

80. Immediately after FR approval and in parallel with DPR preparation, the EA along with the ULB would initiate land acquisition process for the project. This would facilitate identification of the land, its survey and preliminary cost estimation so that the State Govt. is in readiness to issue the appropriate notification under prevalent LA Act upon approval of DPR for speedy acquisition of the land.

APPENDIX F

**MINUTES OF MEETING WITH FISHERMEN GROUP
MEMBERS, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOWRAH AND OTHER
STAKEHOLDERS. AUGUST 2020**

West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group (SPMG)
Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department,
Government of West Bengal
“Unnayan Bhawan”, 3rd Floor, Block - A, DJ - 11, Sector - II,
Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 091

Memo No. 9036-NGRBA/SPMG/ HAM Project -591/2020

Dated : 19-Aug,20

From : Program Director,
West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group (SPMG).

To : The Director General, NMCG,
National Mission for Clean Ganga,
Government of India,
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation,
1st Floor, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium,
India Gate, New Delhi-110002.

Sub : LRF issue for HAM Project of Howrah, Bally, Kamarhati and Baranagar.


Sir,

This is for your information that a committee was constituted by the UD&MA Dept ,Govt of WB to resolve the issue of 'Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) Kona, Bally STP site' which has been entrusted to WABAG for implementation . Two meetings were held under Chairmanship of the District Magistrate, Howrah involving representation from WBSPMG, KMDA, WABAG and NMCG on 28th of July 2020 and 4th of August ,20 respectively. Representatives of the fishermen groups engaged in fish farming activities with temporary lease for one / two years in the waste stabilization ponds were also invited for personal hearing. The meetings were conducted through online video conference.

The minute of the two meetings along with a written declaration obtained from the fish farming groups as submitted by the District Magistrate, Howrah is forwarded herewith for consideration and taking necessary action.

Encl : As stated above

Yours faithfully,




Program Director, SPMG
Government of West Bengal

Memo No. 9036/1(7)-NGRBA/SPMG/ HAM Project -591/2020

Dated : 19-Aug,20

Copy forwarded for favour of kind information to:

- 1) The Principal Secretary
U.D. & M.A. Deptt., Govt. of West Bengal.
- 2) The Chief Engineer GAP, KMDA.
- 3) Sr. Environment Specialist, NMCG.
- 4) SCE, SPMG.
- 5) Environment Specialist, SPMG.
- 6) Mr. Subhro Chatterjee, General Manager, VA TECH WABAG.
- 7) Mr. Sunil Kr. Ganguly, Project Manager, Ganga STP,
VA TECH WABAG.



Program Director, SPMG
Government of West Bengal

**Minutes of the meeting of the constituted Committee on finalization of
Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) at Kona, Bally-STP sites
held on 4th Aug, 20 at 12 noon**

Members present :

1. District Magistrate, Howrah - Chairperson of the Committee
2. Joint Secretary (Works), KMDA - Member
3. Chief Engineer, GAP Sector, KMDA - Member
4. Sri Saumaysib Mukhopadyhyay
Sr. Environment Specialist, NMCG - Member
5. Sri Sunil Ganguly, representative from WABAG - Member

Invitee Member :

1. District Land & Land Reforms Officer, Howrah
2. Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah
3. Block Development Officer, Bally-Jagacha
4. Executive Engineer, GAP Sector, KMDA
5. Representative from Maa Kali fishermen group
6. Representative from Jay Maa Ganga fishermen group
7. Representative from Maa Tara fishermen group
8. Representative from Jivan Jeebika fishermen group

Meeting of the constituted Committee for finalization of the issue of 'Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF)' at Kona, Bally STP sites, conducted today on 4th August, 20 at 12noon under the Chairmanship of DM, Howrah through 'Google Meet' online video conference following the decision of the earlier meeting held on 28th July,20. All the members of the constituted committee were present in the meeting along with the representatives of the four fishermen groups engaged in pisciculture activities in the WSPs with other relevant invitee members.

The Chairman welcomed all the members and briefly discussed about the project proposal and the purpose in reference to earlier discussion of the meeting held. Representatives of all the fishermen groups earlier engaged in fish farming activities in the said WSPs along with the Block Development Officer present in Bali Jagacha block office followed and participated in the discussion process.

After the brief description with the said fishermen groups the following matters came out during the discussion process with the fishermen.

1. The fishermen groups were mostly informal groups without having any registration under any act and were engaged in the fish farming activities in the said WSPs nearly for two years with annual lease agreement with Bali Jagacha Panchyat Samity during 2017-18.

2. The agreement was discontinued in the year 2018 and the waterbody had already been handed over to the KMDA in 2019.
3. The groups have no legal right over the ponds and associated land properties which solely belongs to KMDA and it has taken over full possession without any dispute.
4. The fishermen were earlier engaged in different other profession/occupation for their livelihood and have been settled in other different occupation/profession by this time.
5. They are well aware of the upcoming Government project and welcome the same without any objection and agreed to cooperate with the executing agencies in all respect.


The District Magistrate and Chairman once again narrated the points that came out during discussion and confirmed the hearing proceedings.

The Joint Secretary(Works), KMDA opined that since the agreements with the fishermen groups were terminated within 2018 and land and water bodies have already been handed over to KMDA and when all the fishermen belonging to four fishermen groups have already reverted back to their original profession/and settled somehow by this time and when they have submitted in writing that there lies no legal issue pending and no claim or objection in regard to the land and waterbodies and no agreement with Panchayet Samity or with any other Govt. entities presently exist then there should not be any other issue in respect to their settlement and restoration of livelihood and the matter needs to be finally closed.

The Sr. Environmental Specialist, NMCG and the representatives from WABAG and all other members agreed with the proposal and it was unanimously decided that the whole proceedings of the two meetings held in this regard will be shared with WABAG and NMCG to modify the LRF incorporated into the DPR following the discussion of this meeting for necessary action accordingly.

Any future claim regarding livelihood restoration arising out of this project site would be scrutinized as per the parameters and conditions laid down by donor agency in this regard after due verification of the claims and if found justified, it would be sent to the UD Department, Govt. of West Bengal and KMDA for necessary action as per the law.

Having no other issue for discussion the meeting thus ended with a vote of thanks to and from Chair with expectation that further process of implementation of the said project would be followed accordingly in the interest of quick execution of the same.



CHAIRMAN
& District Magistrate, Howrah

No.... 2036/1(11)/LR

Dated: 14.8.2020

Copy of the proceedings of the meeting forwarded for information to :

1. The Principal Secretary, UD&MA Deptt., GoWB.
2. The Chief Executive Officer, KMDA.
3. The Chairman of the constituted Committee.
4. Sri Sanjay Mukherjee, Jt. Secretary, KMDA & APD, WBSPMG.
5. Sri Bhaskar Sengupta, Chief Engineer, GAP Sector, KMDA.
6. Sri Saumyasib Mukhopadhyay, Sr. Environment Specialist, NMCG
7. The DLLRO, Howrah.
8. The SDO, Howrah.
9. The BDO, Bally-Jagacha
10. The Executive Engineer, GAP Sector, KMDA
11. Sri Sunil Ganguly, representative of WABAG/ERF


CHAIRMAN
& District Magistrate, Howrah

Proceedings of the meeting of constituted Committee on Livelihood Restoration Framework(LRF) at Kona, Bally STP sites held on 28th July,20 at 11am

Members present :

District Magistrate ,Howrah,Chairperson of the committee
Jt. Secretary (works),KMDA , Member of the committee
Chief Engineer ,GAP Sector ,KMDA ,Member of the committee
Sr. Environmental Specialist , NMCG,Member of the committee
Mr. Sunil Ganguly, representative from WABAG,Member of the committee

Invitee member :

District Land and Land Reforms Officer, Howrah, Invitee member
Additional Chief Engineer,GAP,KMDA,Invitee member
SDO, Howrah Sadar, Invitee Member
BDO, Bali -Jagacha,Invitee member

Following the order of the Principal Secretary, UD & MA Deptt., Govt. of West Bengal, a meeting of the newly constituted committee for finalizing the issue relating to Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) at Kona, Bally STP sites undertaken by KMDA for execution has been held today under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate, Howrah through 'Google meet' the online video conferencing platform wherein all the members of the constituted Committee and other some concerned Govt officers specially invited for the purpose remained present.

At the onset of the meeting, Chief Engineer(GAP), KMDA briefly discussed about the project proposal and the scope of the work for information to all the members concerned. Then the issue of Livelihood Restoration of the erstwhile fishermen engaged in pisciculture activity in the WSP attached to Bally STP came up where some fishermen used to cultivate fish for some time past using the Waste Stabilization ponds taken on lease from the Panchayat Samity as reported.

Representative from WABAG stated that during their survey it was informed that 4 informal unregistered group were engaged in fish farming activities with lease agreement but they were not aware of the terms and conditions, tenure of lease agreement or about any other legal rights etc.

The BDO, Bally-Jagacha stated in details about the situation of land and the lease conditions of the fishermen cooperatives with the PanchayetSamity for information to all concerned. He informed the members present that the WSPs were utilized for fish farming with the permission of erstwhile KMWSA authority by granting annual lease agreement to the fishermen groups only for the year 2017-18 to prevent the mis- utilization of the huge water bodies anyway, and after

October,18 lease agreement discontinued since the proposal for renovation of the STPs was being considered by KMDA by the time and the property was again handed over to erstwhile KMWSA in September,19 and all the persons had reverted to their different earlier occupation/profession by the time. Hence any legal claim over the property seemed not tenable


The DM, Howrah also intimated that recently a meeting was conducted with the representatives of the fishermen groups wherein the upcoming project was discussed and the representatives present welcomed the proposal with assurance to cooperate with the Govt. agency in all respect for furtherance of the execution of the project. They also admitted that they have no legal claim or any other stake over the KMDA properties and therefore no legal issues in respect of livelihood restoration framework exist. He also informed that the meeting has been video-graphed and it can be shared if necessary.

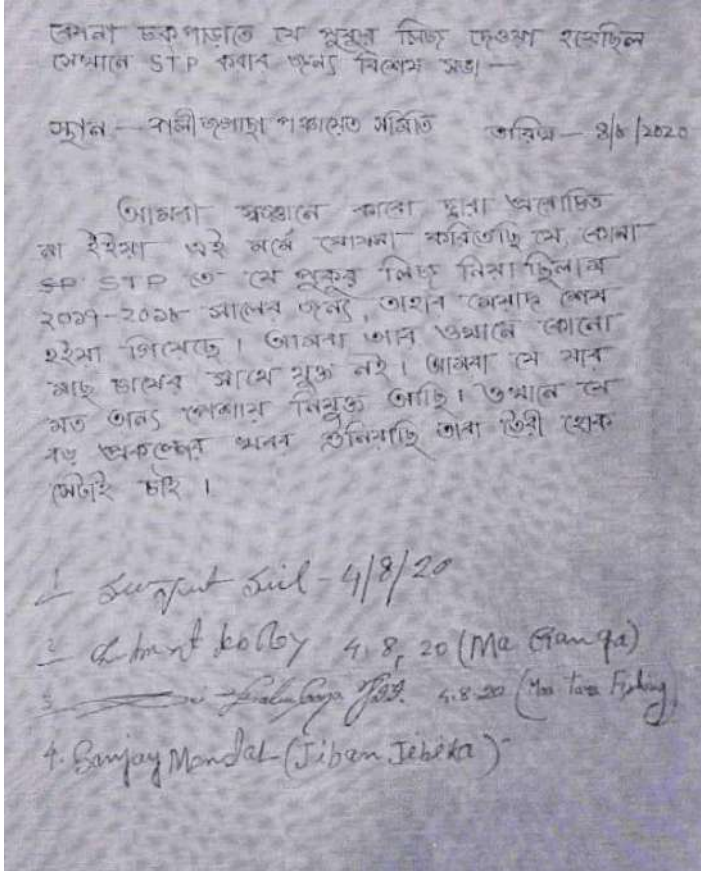
The Joint Secretary, KMDA stated that since there is no legal right and claim over the pond and other properties and the lease agreement was done only for one year and the same also have been discontinued in 2018 and when all the fishermen involved in pisciculture have already been engaged somehow in other different profession /occupation by this time, there should not have any issue pending in this respect and the pond and other land properties can be handed over to the Agency free from all encumbrances for taking up with the project and its early execution .

Sr. Environmental Specialist present in the meeting also agreed with the view of the other committee members and said that the matter should be settled early in the interest of the implementation of the project.

Representative from the WABAG also agreed with the proposal and after threadbare discussion it is finally decided that a further meeting through video conference with the representatives of the fishermen group will be convened very shortly to give an opportunity to hear from them in this issue and the recorded proceedings of the meeting along with minutes of the meeting would be forwarded to the NMCG for consideration to close the chapter finally to proceed with the further execution process.

Being no other agenda, the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to and from Chairman


CHAIRMAN
& DM, HOWRAH



English Translation as is basis

Special meeting regarding construction of STP in the pond at Kona Jagacha area which were on lease.

Location: Bally Jagacha Panchayat Samity
Date: 04-August-2020

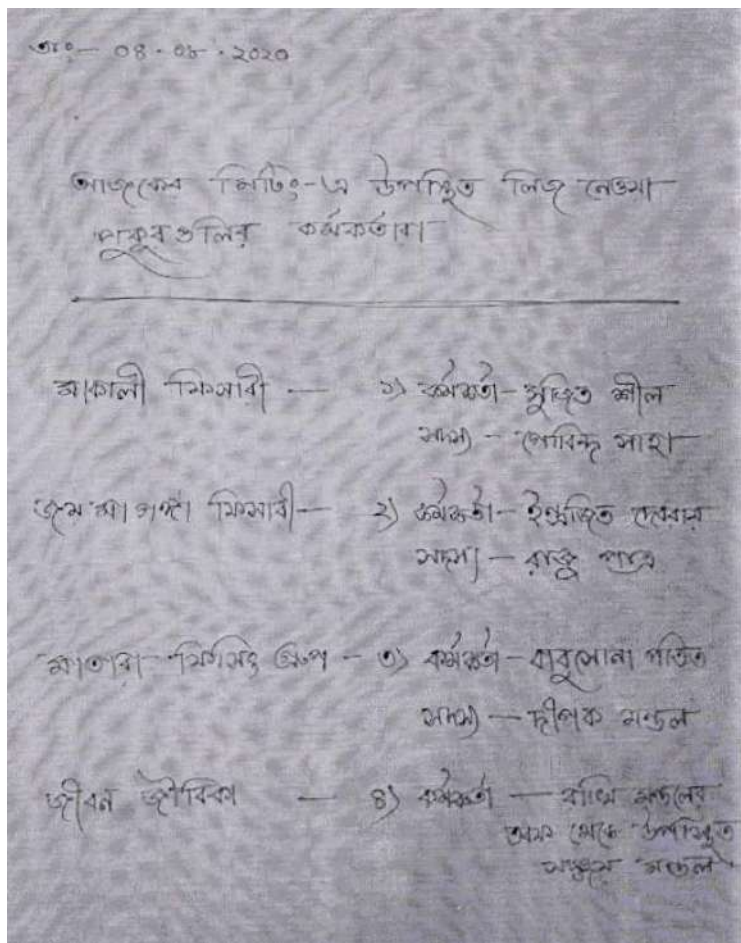
We, in our full sense and without any external persuasion, hereby declare that the pond at Kona STP which we have taken on lease for the period of 2017-2018, the lease tenure has now been expired. We are no more attached with any fish farming activities at that place. We are engaged with our respective other professions. We want the proposed large project to get implemented at the site.

1. Sujit Sil – 4/8/20
2. Indrajit Debroy – 4.8.20 (Ma Ganga)
3. Babusona Patit – 4.8.20 (Ma Tara Fishing)
4. Sanjoy Mondal (Jiban Jibika)

English Translation as is basis

Date: 04.08.2020

Attendance list of the supervisors of the respective leased ponds during today's meeting



- Maa Kali Fishery - 1) Supervisor – Sujit Sil
Member - Govinda Saha
- Jay Ma Ganga - 2) Supervisor – Indrajit
Debroy
Fishery Member - Raju Patra
- Ma Tara Fishing - 3) Supervisor – Babusona
Patit
Group Member - Dipak Mandal
- Jiban Jibika - 4) Supervisor – Sanjoy
Mandal
on behalf of Rakhi Mandal

APPENDIX G OUTLINE OF THE QUARTERLY MONITORING FORMAT

Outline of Quarterly Monitoring Report

1. Introduction

- a. Brief Project Description
- b. Objective of the Monitoring
- c. Approach and Methodology

2. Status of the Implementation of LRP and Key issues

- a. Progress in implementation of the project activities
- b. Number of Affected households and Business Units impacted by the Project
- c. Status of payment of Livelihood support and Supplemental Assistance

3. 2. Process Commitments

- a. Consultation and Disclosure
- b. Grievance Redressal

4. Summary of Key Recommendations

APPENDIX H GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM & REGISTER

GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM (EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS)

The project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Mentioning the name and contact details are essential as this would help us in getting in touch with you. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by checking off the options below, after your name.
Thank you

First Name:

Last Name:

- I wish to raise my grievance anonymously
- I request not to disclose my identity without my consent

Date:

Village:

Name of Project
Location

Contact Information:

Type of grievance

Description of grievance

Acknowledgement
(Name/Signature):

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Grievance received
date and number:

Mode of
Communication:

- Letter
- Verbal/Telephonic

Reviewed by:
(Name/ Position of
Official reviewing
Grievance):

Date of Committee
meeting:

Members present in
the meeting:

Committee's Decision (attach any additional sheets if necessary)

Action Taken (also
include date replied
on/ action taken):

Signature of
committee members

Whether Action has been communicated to the complainant:	Yes/No
--	--------

APPENDIX I TOR FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING

Terms of Reference (ToR) for External Monitoring of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

1. Objectives

The prime objective of the assignment will be:

- Assess overall compliance of the actual implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) developed for the Sewage Treatment Plants in Bally, Baranagar, and Arupara under the Namami Gange Mission Project in West Bengal;
- Assess compliance with the LRP objectives, commitments, and government and lenders policies and standards on involuntary resettlement (IFC PS 5);
- Verify progress on the recommendations that the compliance reviewers made during the previous visits;
- Assess the extent to which the quality of life and livelihoods of PAHs are being restored and/or improved through quantitative and qualitative surveys;
- Assess on the resolution of a cross-section of grievances (interview aggrieved persons, inspect sites to ascertain the substance of the grievance, and review the proposed resolution).

2. Tasks

Livelihood Restoration

- Interview a representative cross-section of affected households to:
 - Assess the extent to which the standards of living and livelihoods of PAHs affected by livelihood loss are being (or have been) restored or enhanced;
 - Measure whether PAHs have been sufficiently and adequately informed and consulted with; and
 - Gather their opinions on entitlement delivery, including livelihood support payment, livelihood restoration measures, and grievance management.
- Use panel surveys (visiting the same households during each of the assessments over the entire livelihood restoration period);
- Assess the ongoing level of project support or social license to operate within the different affected groups.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Review internal monitoring and reporting procedures for conformity with LRP, specifically whether indicators are gathered as detailed in the LRP;
- Review the adequacy of monitoring indicators against actual impacts;
- Review the adequacy of data gathering, processing and storage procedures;
- Review internal monitoring and grievance records and identify any potential areas of noncompliance, systemic or recurrent problems.
- Use internally done socio-economic surveys and satisfaction surveys carried out by the project (and provide guidance to the process of regular surveys).

Grievance Management

- Review grievance records for evidence of any significant noncompliance or recurrent poor performance in LRP implementation or grievance management.

-
- Check the accessibility, transparency, documentation and gender-equity of the grievance management system.

Implementation

- Review the livelihood-restoration programs and the extent to which they are assisting in providing alternate livelihoods for affected households;
- Check the adequacy of resources dedicated to livelihood restoration against commitments in the LRP such as those for training and capacity building;
- Assess the data management system and its outputs and whether personal data protection legal requirements are met by the project;
- Compare progress against initial schedule and assess whether any extensions may be needed, particularly in terms of resources;
- Review performance of third parties involved in LRP implementation including in relation to livelihood restoration and assistance to vulnerable people.

3. Reporting

Agency will prepare reports containing the following:

- A description of the key findings and an assessment of project compliance and performance against the requirements of PS 5 and commitments in the LRP;
- Ranking of observed non-compliances (critical, major, minor);
- List of recommendations with a ranking on priority;
- Assessment of implementation of recommendations made previously.

4. Capabilities of Agency

The consultant should have a significant and demonstrated international experience in resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring, including land acquisition, expropriation, livelihood restoration and must be well versed with International Finance Corporations (IFC) Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

APPENDIX J TOR FOR EXTERNAL LRP IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Terms of Reference (ToR) for Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

1. Objectives

The prime objective of the assignment will be:

■ Implementation of LRP:

- The agency shall be responsible for the implementation of the LRP prepared for the Project that includes mitigating the adverse effects of the project. In addition, remain responsible for the development of a comprehensive livelihood system to facilitate the PAPs to take advantages of the options available as per the LRP.

■ Dissemination of Information:

2. Key task is to provide full information to Tasks

■ Consultation:

- The agency shall educate the PAPs on their rights, entitlements and obligations under the LRP. It shall disseminate information to the PAPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant. It shall explain to the PAPs the need for livelihood restoration and the entitlements under the LRP. This shall include communication to the fishermen, roadside vendors about their entitlements as per the LRP.

■ Verification:

- The agency shall undertake joint verification with GSPPL and KMDA of the project affected persons (PAPs) to identify PAPs eligible as per the cut-off date for livelihood restoration entitlements and shall update the database accordingly.
- The consultant shall verify the information already contained in the LRP and the individual losses of PAPs and validate the same and suggest suitable changes if required.
- During the identification and verification of the eligible PAPs and PAHs, the consultant shall ensure that each of them are contacted and consulted. The consultant shall conduct consultation with the women including women headed households.
- Once the livelihood support amount has been released to the PAHs, a receipt of acknowledgement shall be signed and the entitlement shall be closed. However, the PAHs shall be provided with sufficient time to verify the livelihood support amount received in keeping with that identified in the household level entitlement plan.

■ Training Support and Income Restoration:

- In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the consultant shall be responsible for training and assistance of PAPs as per measures provided in the LRP.

■ Livelihood Support and Restoration:

- The agency shall ensure payment of livelihood support for the different categories of entitlements. All livelihood support shall be paid through account payee cheques. However, if banking facilities are not readily accessible by most PAHs, the Project may consider paying the livelihood support in cash. The bank details of each PAH which will be used for receiving/encashing the cheques for cash livelihood support shall be collected and verified.
- In case of no bank accounts, and if desired by the PAH, provide assistance in setting up of bank accounts. This assistance may be in the form of helping the PAHs get in touch with banks, understanding the procedures and Do's and Don'ts of maintaining bank accounts and completing the formalities for opening a bank account;
- Payment shall be made in the name of both the head of household and their spouse. In the event the spouse does not have an account, assistance will be provided in helping set up a

bank account;

■ **Grievance Redressal:**

- The agency shall make PAPs aware of the grievance mechanism outlined in the RAP and shall assist them to resolve the grievances. The consultant shall help the PAPs to file a grievance application.

3. Reporting

- Reports are to be submitted to GSPPL & KMDA. All supporting documents such as photographs, video graphs, primary and secondary information collected, etc., taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents. The following deliverables has to be submitted.
- Inception Report: The consultant shall submit to GSPPL and KMDA an inception report detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology, within 21 days of the commencement of the assignment.
- Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports: The consultant shall also submit monthly progress reports on the activities carried out during that month and proposed activities for the next month. The monthly progress reports shall include data on input and output indicators as required, with work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of LRP implementation. Consultant shall also submit Quarterly progress report depicting all the aforesaid details.
- Monthly Work Plan: The work plan for the each coming month shall have to be submitted in the monthly meeting along with that of the current month clearly showing site visits, targets v/s achievements, and various other elements.
- Status Reports: The agency shall prepare and submit the status report as and when required by GSPPL and KMDA.
- Draft Final Report: Agency shall submit a Draft Completion Report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support, livelihood support and assistance given to the PAPs.
- Final Report: Agency shall submit final completion report complying all the remarks / comments of GSPPL, KMDA, IFC and WB on Draft Final Report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support, livelihood support and assistance given to the PAPs.

4. Capabilities of Agency

- The Agency should have a significant and demonstrated international experience in resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring, including land acquisition, expropriation, livelihood restoration and must be well versed with International Finance Corporations (IFC) Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

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